THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,619. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A REWARD OF $25 AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Lost or stolen, a Sealskin Muff, and Portemonnaie containing about $77, Thursday afternoon, on Sixth avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Deliver to 310 West Fifty-third street.

A LETTER FROM BEN HALL SOON.

ADOPTION.—A BEAUTIFUL GIRL 8 MONTHS OLD, and boy, 4 weeks old, bright and healthy; of American parents.

DROWNED.—FELL OVERBOARD FROM THE schooner Geo. S. Page, on the 5th inst., off Oak Neck, Long Island Sound, Lawrence Geisheisen, 11 years of age, five feet nine inches high; dark complexion; wearing blue cloth skin overcoat, with black velvet collar, brown inside coat, black pants, black velvet vest, red overshirt, gray and white undershirts, and strong boots, white socks and drawers. Any person finding the body please address a note to his father, JOHN GEISHEISEN, 175 Conover street, South Brooklyn.

E. V.—SATURDAY AT 4½ BROADWAY AND Eleventh street. A. S.

EDWARD STEININGER, BROADWAY STAGE, 4½ P. M.—Please call West Thirty-sixth street. Yours, MAPHIE.

"HASH SHOO" BEATS "SIM-HIGH-HO."—TELL THE new-born-em?

INFORMATION WANTED—OF GEORGE W. AND Stephen Watts and of Elizabeth D. Watts (now Mrs. Collins). When last heard from were residing in Brooklyn. Information thankfully received by their brother, WILLIAM THOMAS WATTS, United States Hotel, Fulton street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF DENNIS McNAMARA. When last heard of was living in Brookline, Mass. Any information will be thankfully received by his niece, MARY KENNAVAN, 17 William street, New York. Boston papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS LEONARD, who left England in September, 1859. When last heard of was in Charlestown, Mass., in November, 1866. Address J. TAYBURN, Herald office.

MISS D. MORGAN, LATE OF BALTIMORE, WILL find a letter for her in the Post office.

MOLLIE OR MARIE WESTERN—PLEASE SEND ME your address through this paper. Must see you on business. Have just arrived from St. Louis. JENNIE WILLIAMS.

DR EILER FROM GRIESFELD, RHINE, BAVARIA, will please send immediate notice of his present place to his brother, Charles Eiler, 55 Clinton street.

T. C. L.—AM IN TOWN. LETTERS FOR YOU AT the Post office.

WALLACK'S WEDNESDAY EVENING.—ROMANCE and Reality.—Will young lady, with beautiful eyes, grant an interview to admirer on her left? Address OPERA GLASS, Herald office.

23D STREET STAGE, WALL STREET TO WAVERLY place, Tuesday afternoon.—Gentleman sitting opposite desires acquaintance with lady wearing lavender kids. Address L. W., Herald office.

"1867."—SUPPOSITION NOT CORRECT. WRITE to me as before, and, although it is not, it will "may be," in at least one sense. TELEMACHUS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS IF YOU are bilious.

A.—PHALON'S NEW PERFUME,
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
For sale by all druggists.

A.—A—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD Life Insurance companies, and who do not desire to pursue the tedious, long and costly plan, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A WHOLE FUNERAL FOR $15.—CONSISTS OF COFfin, hearse and one carriage, $25.—AT BUTLER & MCCORMICK'S, 81 Bowery, near Second street, New York.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS AND OTHER moved, city or country; furniture packed, shipped. Office 115 West 13th street, near Sixth avenue. A. F. & G. BURNHAM.

A.—TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS IF YOU have pain across the loins.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
SCHEMES 1 AND 5 LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—Class 1, 11, 43, 53, 61, 70, 71, 1, 24, 34, 31. March 9, 1871.
FARMERS' LOTTERY—Class 1, 36, 46, 52, 55. March 9, 1871.
KENTUCKY—Class 1, 49, 29, 37, 58, 65, 52, 71, 12, 55. March 9, 1871.
TENNESSEE—Class 1, 23, 42, 32, 1, 25, 24, 30, 35, 72, 37, 45, 18, 19, 75, 31, 74, 7, 13, 78, 36, 9, 5, 44, 38. March 9, 1871.
Sent free of charge. J. COUTS, Broker, 308 Broadway, 308 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—SUMMINGTON, S. C., LOTTERY.
No. 48, SCHEME 3, CLASS 1. March 9, 1871.
4, 50, 34, 47, 56, 36, 28, 35, 72, 64, 57, 18.
Class 2.—No. 49, March 9, 1871.
Sent free of charge. J. COUTS, Broker, 308 Broadway, 308 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—SUMMINGTON, S. C., LOTTERY.
No. 48, SCHEME 3, CLASS 1. March 9, 1871.
4, 50, 34, 47, 56, 36, 28, 35, 72, 64, 57, 18.
Class 2.—No. 49, March 9, 1871.
Sent free of charge. J. COUTS, Broker, 308 Broadway, 308 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

GUESTS AND STAFF OF ARMS FURNISHED AT THE Continental at one day's notice; gentlemen attending the Military College, London, can obtain full particulars by applying to the Continental Hotel, Jermyn street, London. ALBERT E. LEFFING, Manager, London.

FOR SALE CHEAP. A LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY, on the most prominent and best view avenue, a commanding location; lot fronting on the lake. NO BROKERS. CAPITALIST, 35 Fourth avenue.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS 1, 35, 27, 50, 23, 77, 75, 73, 14, 42, 33, 28.
CLASS 2.—March 9, 1871.
19, 73, 9, 65, 42, 12, 78, 53, 68, 7, 49, 51, 35.
300 PRIZES, PAYABLE.
Agents wanted. Address J. H. WOODWARD, Lexington, Ky., or 308 Broadway, New York, room No. 4.

MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—First time in Saratoga; the sale of new Horses and new Top Buggies, Harnesses, Robes, Blankets, &c., at the store, New Congress hall. Apply at 10 Park row.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 215.—MARCH 9.
21, 27, 59, 25, 77, 15, 29, 56, 39, 64, 52, 12, 33.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 215.
19, 75, 9, 65, 42, 12, 78, 53, 68, 7, 49, 51, 35.
BALEY & CO., Brokers,
Old established office, 174 Broadway.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED BY DRS. MANN & COLVIN, room 116 Astor House, New York. No money received until a permanent cure is effected. Ladies and children treated at their residences.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, A COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY citizens of Boston and its vicinity, to erect a Monument at Mount Auburn to the memory of the late William T. G. Morton, as the "Inventor and Revealer" of Anæsthetic Inhalation, having performed that duty, wish now to present to the community the claims of the widow and children of Dr. Morton, who have been left in straitened circumstances. There are, doubtless, throughout the country many who, having experienced the relief conferred by the inhalation of Ether, will rejoice at this opportunity of offering a token of gratitude to Dr. Morton's memory by contributing to the comfort of his family. Any sums, however small, will be gratefully received and acknowledged by any of the undersigned.
J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, 23 State street.
CHARLES G. PUTNAM, M. D., 24 Marlboro' street.
WILLIAM WHITING, 36 Court street.
HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M. D., 132 Boylston street.
JOHN J. MAY, No. 1 Broad street.
GEORGE HAYWARD, M. D., No. 3 Walnut street.
R. M. HODGES, M. D., 63 Mount Vernon street.
LUTHER PARKS, M. D., No. 5 Chestnut street.
SAMUEL KNEELAND, M. D., Institute of Technology.
J. COLLINS WARREN, M. D., No. 2 Park street.
S. D. GROSS, M. D., Philadelphia.
J. M. DACOSTA, M. D., 1,609 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
S. WEIR MITCHELL, 1,608 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., 28 Madison avenue, New York.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D., New York.
S. F. B. MORSE, New York; or
FRANCIS MINOT, M. D., Treasurer, No. 7 Charles st.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS IF YOU ARE bilious.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

WANTED—100 PAIRS OF COMMON PIGEONS, AS soon as possible. Address J. E., box No. 6, station M, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—SPEED, SPEED, STYLE AND ELEGANCE. For sale, at public auction, on THIS DAY (FRIDAY), at stable No. 43 Great Jones street, at 10½ o'clock prompt, three fine Horses, by JOHN WANDELL, Auctioneer.
Extra handsome, high bred and fast blood bay Trotting Mare, raised in Kentucky and sired by Alexander's Abdallah, 15½ hands, 6 years old, extra fine, stylish, prompt, free and easy driver; has no vices, is prompt and pure gaited, and has fine endurance; she trotted last fall in 2:14, without preparation; is extra promising and fine; can pull a road wagon at 2:45 gait, and can show 2:40 on any good track; warranted sound and kind.
Extra stylish, handsome, high headed and fine three-quarters bred blood bay Horse, 15½ high, 7 years old; is one of the finest styled, best behaved and attracts more attention when moving than any horse that goes, Park or road; he can be driven by a lady and fears no locomotives; is intelligent and honest; can beat three minutes any day, and is warranted sound and kind; is a superior family or road horse, and is large enough for a coupe.
Also the fine, large chestnut Trotting Horse Ban Rice; can beat 2:25 and is one of the finest road horses in the country. Full particulars at sale.
These Horses are the property of a private gentleman going abroad and compelled to sell, and are worthy of special attention, as they are very fine, fast and desirable, and will be sold without limit or reserve.
Also very stylish bay Coupe Horse, 15½ high, 6 years old; fine driver; superior roadster; warranted sound and kind.
Full particulars of stock at sale.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE
of the entire
ROAD ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE LATE JAMES WATSON,
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, at 11 o'clock,
at private sale, Forty-second street,
rear of the private mansion (late residence of the deceased) 315 Madison avenue, New York.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell as above, by order of the administrators and administrator of the estate of the late JAMES WATSON, the entire Contents of the stable above mentioned, and consisting of one of the most elegant and valuable Road Equipages ever owned in this country by a private gentleman, comprising in part as follows, viz:—
BAY HORSE.....CHARLIE GREEN.....TIME 2:22.
BAY HORSE.....DAN.....TIME 2:25.
CHESTNUT MARE.....LOBLETO.....TIME 2:28.
BAY HORSE.....FRED.....TIME 2:40
Also
TOP AND NO TOP WAGONS,
TROTTING WAGONS,
TWO SLEIGHS, ROBES, BELLS, &c.,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS,
all made to order by the very best city workers; together with Blankets, Robes, Whips, and all the appurtenances of a first class private gentleman's stable.
This will be one of the most attractive sales ever brought before an American public, and is worthy of the attention of every lover of the horse throughout the whole country.
The whole are now and will be on exhibition at the stables as above up to the time of sale.

ATTENTION IS CALLED
TO THE LARGE SALE OF
FIVE FINE AND FAST ROAD HORSES,
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871,
AT NO. 1 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, CORNER FIFTH AVENUE, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
including a fast team of bay Patchen Mares; they are 15 hands high, 8 and 9 years old, fine driving teamers and fast; trotted to Wednesday Park last driving season in 2:34; are very closely matched, pure and evenly gaited, great workers of endurance, have no fault or vice, free and pleasant drivers, and, with proper training, can trot to pole in 2:40; are warranted sound and kind.
Also the fast secret mare Nellie; she is 15 hands high, 6 years old; raised on Long Island, sired by Minnie's Horse Matchless, have a thoroughbred cross; has been used to driving name and fall; trotted at Newmarket Park in 2:34½, and in training can beat 2:30; she is a pleasant and easy driver, great powers of endurance and is warranted sound and kind.
Also the fast bay gelding Forrest Boy, 15 hands high, 7 years old, all black points; trotted at Riverside Park in 2:41; also trotted a two-mile race in 5:3 and 5:05; he is a very graceful driver and is warranted sound, kind and true.
Also a black Mare, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; has been used to phaeton and cooper; warranted sound and kind. For full particulars see catalogue.
Also 1 Park Phaeton, two Top Wagons, 2 Open Wagons, Double and Single Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c. Stock on exhibition from now until time of sale.
Sale positive, rain or shine. Twenty-four hours will be allowed on all warranties for trial and examination, and if not as represented moneys refunded and sale annulled.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
108, 110 AND 112 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AV.,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound, from 10 to 14 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
CATALOGUES OF SALE THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AT 11 O'CLOCK; OWNERS' DESCRIPTIONS—
YELLOW HORSE, HICKORY SKIN, long mane and tail, sired by Wilmington; dam a thirteen hundred mare. Trotted on Westwood track last fall in 2:38; has done better training, and WARRANTED to TROT IN 2:30. 15 hands, coming 7 years; gentle for any one to drive; teams anywhere; warranted sound, kind and true. Sold only as owners is going West. Together with CITY MADE NO TOP ROAD WAGON, to match a team; also set DUNSCOMBE SINGLE HARNESS, Robes, Blankets, &c.
DARK BAY ARGALLAH MARE, long mane and tail; has trotted in 2:36 without previous training; drives same speed more, and with proper handling can be made to trot very fast. 15½ hands, 6 years; stylish, gentle for lady to drive; teams anywhere; warranted sound, kind and true. Sold only for want of use. Together with NO TOP ¾ SEAT ROAD WAGON, VANDERBAW, maker, and set fine Harness.
BAY BY CUYLER DARK BROWN HORSE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 7 years, sound, fit for family or road use; a good trotter; warranted sound, kind and true.
VERY STYLISH, FAST AND POWERFUL BAY HORSE, long mane and tail, 16 hands, coming 8 years; kind and true to all harness; been used for family horses; can be driven by any one; fears no locomotives, and superior for coupe.
VERY HANDSOME SORREL HORSE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 10 years; calm styles and most transferable kind; he is very safe; can be driven by a lady; warranted sound.
DARK BROWN COBB HORSE, 15½ hands, 8 years; stylish, good transferable kind and true; all harness; well fitted to a Dandy or by teamsters. Also Cooper, in good condition, and all other Horses.
BAY HORSE, 15 hands, 8 years; stylish, good travelling, and all harness; all kinds.
BAY HORSE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 7 years, an excellent worker, fit for any heavy work; warranted sound, kind and true.
A BROWN MARE, 15½ hands, 6 years, good traveller, superior for any one to drive; warranted sound, kind and true.
STYLISH BAY MARE, long mane and tail, 15 hands, 6 years; fast traveller; perfectly safe; a lady's or road horse; warranted sound, kind and true.
BAY MARE, 15 hands, 6 years, fast from the West.
SEVERAL OTHER HORSES, description upon day of sale.
TOP AND NO TOP ROAD WAGONS, large imports.
ROAD WAGONS, BUGGY AND HARNESS, WAGONS, HARNESS, ROBES, BLANKETS, WHIPS, &c.
WEATHER NEVER INTERFERES WITH OUR SALES.

A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP, as the owner has no further use for them; suitable for all kinds of heavy work. Apply at the livery stable, 143 Avenue C, corner Tenth street.

A GOOD HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—INQUIRE OF SHAFFERS BROS., 281 and 283 West Twenty-seventh street.

A STYLISH SOREL HORSE FOR SALE.—15½ hands high, fast to wheel and kind; fit for any family use. Price $275. At 279 Forty-second.

A WHITE SUMMER MANUFACTURING UNION REPOSITORY Buggy, only top of these with wheels to suit 1 to 3 inches, seldom used, cost $1,000, nearly slightly soiled and perfect; has cost $1,000. 638 Broadway.

A.—CARRIAGES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.—Fine T. Top Wagons, new Park Phaetons, $125; Sociables, $125; Coupes, $125; Coupes, Landaus, Top and Road Wagons, one or two seat Harness, Horse-clothes, Robes at Broadway salesroom. WILLIAM H. HOYT, 2 and 4 Broadway, 1 Mercer street.

A LUCKY LOW AND PRETTY GRAY TROTTING MARE 6 years, fast and stylish, for sale at BA LEY'S STABLE, 20 Conover st.

A.—ELEGANT 5 YEARS CHESTNUT TROTTING HORSE, 15½ hands, sound, stylish, gentle; also a fine new and second hand Phaeton. HAN, Fourth street and Bleecker st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
BARKER & HAMLIN, AUCTIONEERS,
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.
SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A Has now ready for inspection a complete and elegant assortment of seasonable work, including
Landaulets, Demi-Landaus, Clarences
and the lightest Coupes in New York.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A Guarantees every Vehicle sold.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A Sells no Carriages except those manufactured on the premises.

A.—EXPRESS AND BUSINESS WAGONS, ROCKAways, top and open Wagons, top and open Pha tons, Gigs, &c.; Harness from $15 up; Saddles and Bridles, Blankets, Robes, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A Sells every Vehicle at the lowest price at which a perfect article can be produced.

AT 55 LIBERTY STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and Nassau street,
the cheapest Carriage and Harness Repository in the country, great bargains, to make room for new work.
Harness, in great variety; first class work at less than wholesale factory prices; five top pony Phaetons, very slightly soiled, less than cost; three very light chaise Rockaways and two top Buggies, to pay storage and charges. Other great bargains too numerous to mention here.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 55 Liberty street.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE AUCTION SALE OF fine trotting Horses and Carriages,
by JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL,
at their Auction Mart, 108 and 110 East Twelfth street,
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), at 12 o'clock,
comprising
Two Trotting Establishments.
Ten fine family and business Horses,
Four top Wagons,
Two trotting Wagons,
One Rockaway,
Single and double Harness.
Full description in catalogue under this Head.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.—Prices down; every style suitable for city and country use; several second hand and slightly soiled greatly reduced prices, at WITTY'S, Broadway.

CARRIAGE, HARNESS AND FURNITURE WARErooms, 254 to 260, to let, in new building 55 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

COUPE ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND ROAD Wagons, new and second hand, cheaper than ever. Call on DAY & SON, Builders, and save money, 146 and 148 Elizabeth street.

A COUPE, WITH SHAFTS AND POLE, IN GOOD order; price $200. To be seen at DEVOE'S stables, 168 Charles street, near Bleecker.

A NEW BREWSTER CLARENCE—WITH CAREFUL driver, to let by month or year; also good Stabling on ground floor, at COWAN'S stable, 25 and 27 East Twenty-eighth street, near Madison avenue.

A CHESTNUT SOREL TROTTING HORSE FOR sale.—Handsome, kind in all harness; 15.3; can trot in 2:45. Must be sold. Can be seen at Mr. HATHORN'S stable, 127 West Thirty-seventh street.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME STREET, WAREROOMS FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET, are now exhibiting the largest stock of strictly fine CARRIAGES ever before offered in this city, exclusively the production of their well known Broome street factory.
They have also in addition to these carriages a large number of duplicates in course of construction which may be finished to order in any style desired. These embrace all the fashionable varieties, including
LONDON BROUGHAMS,
CIRCULAR FRONT COUPES,
CLARENCES, full and three-quarter,
LANDAUS and LANDAULETS,
VICTORIAS and CABRIOLETS,
MAIL and PARK PHAETONS,
BAROUCHES and TWIN COACHES,
TANDEM and DOG CARTS,
together with a large variety of the
"BREWSTER WAGON,"
the standard for style and quality.

BROOKLYN—CARRIAGES ALL STYLES; LARGEST assortment and lower prices than New York; special sale 50 pony Phaetons and 50 second hand Carriages. Manufactory 18 Nevins street, corner Fulton avenue.

ENGLISH BROUGHAM—A PARTY ABOUT LEAVING the States offers for sale his Miniature Brougham, by a leading London builder, at its value. It is in excellent condition and has all the latest improvements; is to appointments. Address G. R., box 2,467 Post office.

FOR SALE—A FULL-BLOODED ENGLISH MASTIFF, of very large size; very handsome, gentle and an excellent watch dog. Address ALBERT LAWRENCE, box 152 Herald branch office, 1,236 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PAIRS OF EXTRA FINE CARriage Horses, and also several choice single Horses, some of which both double and single are fast.
A. P. DIXON, 213 West Twenty-sixth street.

FINE CARRIAGES AND ROAD HORSES.—AN ELegant pair of diminutive, fast brougham, bay brown, 13 hands, 8 years old, sound and kind; drive as one horse and will stop in about 5 minutes. They are owned by a private gentleman residing in the country, who is now selling out. An opportunity is thus presented to parties wishing a strictly fine and choice pair of horses of procuring such from a reliable source. Price $2,500. Address box 4,528 Post office.

FOR SALE—ONE CLOSE COACH, WITH SHIFTING glass panels, in perfect order; also a variety of new and second hand Road Wagons, at KNOTT & MAGUIRE'S, 88 and 88 Wooster street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SORREL HORSES, 16 HANDS high, sound and kind and stylish; price $800. Also a bay Mare, 15½ hands high, 8 years old; sound and kind; price $400. Also set Single Harness, and a piano box top Buggy, city make. Apply at 125 East Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, 15½ HANDS; SOUND and kind. Apply at 69 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, perfectly sound, the owner having no further use for him; to be seen at STUDLEY'S livery stables, 300 and 325 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BROWN HORSE, 5 YEARS old, 15 hands high; warranted sound and kind. Also a new three-quarter full spring road Wagon. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT BEAUTY—A STEEL GRAY Canadian Pony, 5 years old, extra stylish, fast and rapid driver; warranted perfect in every respect and a good saddle pony. Inquire 449 King street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HORSES, SUITABLE FOR ALL business; also Business Wagon, Horse and Harness, and a small Pony. Apply at 169 Washington street. Fair trial allowed.

GOOD STABLING—STALLS FOR TWENTY HORSES; also, large Loft at for manufacturing business; rents very low, if applied for immediately. J. SMITH, corner Hudson and York streets, Jersey city, one block from ferry.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—HARness, Saddles, Blankets, Tents, Clothing and entire equipment Quartermasters' Stores; send for circular. HIRSH & CO., 116 Chambers street, New York, and 71 North Second street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—FOR SALE, TWO VALuable Horses, five and six years old; warranted in every respect, except little sore forward; good team. 8 New Chambers street.

TO BE SOLD AT HALF COST—AS OWNER IS ABOUT to move out of town, a very showy Horse; perfectly kind; is gentle for a lady to drive. Can be seen at BEAMAN'S Club stable, 121 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

TANDEM HARNESS.—A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL his silver mounted, English made Tandem Harness; but little used and in first rate order. Address R., box 2,657 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A NICE TEAM, MEDIUM height, from three and a half to four months in credit; also a double seat Carriage; also set Double Harness and lady's Saddle. Address R., box 2,718 Post office.

$600.—A STRONG LITTLE CANADIAN PONY, 15 hands high, suitable for any kind of work, at 161 Varick street, basement; a free trotter.

$75.—BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS, SOUND AND kind; 5 years old; fast road Mare, $85; Horse, 5 years, 15½ hands, warranted to show three minutes. 241 West Fifteenth street, in the rear.

$85.—SORREL MARE, HEAVY BUILT; TEAM OR AN Pedler, sound 7 years, stylish team Horse, all in power, at No. 416, 204 Washington street, corner Bank, in grocery. Cheapest in city.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT SIDEBOARD CARVED AND GILDED Satin Brocatel Sideboard, style Parlor Suit, made to order for a gentleman, one do. for Sitting room do. Sale compelled to close business, $600; elegant Chamber Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Curtains, Tables, Etageres, Library and Secretary Bookcases, Bedsteads and Bedding, Satin Sofas, Mattresses, Carpets, Home Furniture, &c., at great sacrifice for cash. Private residence 12 East Twelfth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

AARON GRISALAR & CO., 469 BROADWAY, GREAT BARGAINS IN BUTTER AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
In consequence of our leaving Broadway on 1st of May, we offer our entire and complete stock of furniture, Bronzes, Chandeliers, Mirrors, Clocks at 5 per cent less than regular prices. Purchasers from abroad will do well to call.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, POMPADOUR style, in rich Brocatel, $600; for sale, Cabinet Bedstead, Parlor Suits, Chamber Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Mirrors, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattresses, Feathers, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Sofas, Secretaries, Chairs, Tables, Crockery, Glassware, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Stoves, Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bedding

THE COURTS.

Arson on the High Seas—Important Bankruptcy Decision—The Hogan Will Case—An Old Divorce Suit—A Life Insurance Case—Hash, Not Hasheesh—A Landlord and Tenant Squabble—Business at the Court of General Sessions—Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Priority of Government Over Other Creditors of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1871.

No. 105. *Case, Receiver, and Hurlburd, Comptroller of the Currency, vs. A. Ferrill et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This case originated in the government taking possession of the First National Bank of New Orleans, for causes specified in the Currency act, claiming the whole amount of its assets to satisfy debts due from the Bank and its president to the United States, the greater part of which was claimed under an assignment from May, the president, made to secure the government against losses made by his defalcation as Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans. The agent of the government also procured from Mr. May his check for a balance due him on the books of the bank, and, as alleged, being in control of the funds, caused them to be applied toward its payment so far as they went. The other creditors insisted that, conceding that May had a balance due him, he must rank as themselves, and had no preference over them, and that the government in taking his check became entitled only to the extent May would have been and had no better claim. It was also argued that the government agent exceeded his authority in giving priority to May over any depositor of the bank. The United States could come in only as an ordinary creditor, and are subject to all the defences which the bank might have made against May. The United States are preferred only to the extent of their redemption of the circulation of the bank under the act, and after the issue is redeemed the balance of the assets of insolvent banks organized under it must be proportionately divided on all such claims as have been presented and proved. It was not denied, however, that the government has a privilege upon the money held by it as security for government funds deposited with the bank to the extent of such deposits, but no further. The government insists that under the act of 1797, as construed by the highest authorities, there is no reason why the United States are not entitled to priority of payment of debts due it from national banks as well as from other individuals and corporations. The decision below was adverse to the government and the case came here for review.

No. 106. *Steamship Fannie and Owners vs. Schooner Ellen Forrester and Owners*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—This is a case of collision on the Chesapeake Bay. The bow of the schooner being crushed and the craft sinking, the crew having barely time to escape in a boat, the steamship did not stop, hail the schooner or offer any assistance, as alleged, but continued on her course to Baltimore and made no report of the circumstance. The decree below was against the steamship and she brings the case here, contending that the schooner deviated from her course, contrary to the rules of navigation, and that this fault of hers was the proximate and only cause of the collision. The appellees deny the fault and assert the rule that it was the steamship's business to keep out of the way.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Arson on the High Seas—The Burning of the Ship Robert Edwards.

Before Judge Woodruff.

The United States vs. Charles Perdue, Charles Meredith and Frederick Allen—Indicted for burning the American ship Robert Edwards on the high seas, on the 20th of June last, was continued yesterday morning. The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was resumed. The first witness called was

Deputy Marshal Allen, who testified that he had effected the arrest of the prisoners in this district.

MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT.

Counsel for the prisoners then moved to have the indictment against the prisoners quashed on the following grounds:—

First—Because it is not sustained by the evidence. Denied.

Second—To discharge Meredith because there is no evidence but his own confession to prove a corpus delicti. Denied.

Third—To rule all the confessions of the prisoners out of the case as irrelevant, on the ground that they were not voluntarily made. Denied.

Fourth—To quash on the ground that the ownership and nationality of the vessel are not sufficiently proved. Denied.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Benjamin F. Russel proceeded to open the case for the defence. He made a lengthy address to the jury, in which he held to the theory that the ship had been fired by accident and that the confessions of the men were not to be relied upon, as they had been procured in an illegal manner. Counsel spoke of the total lack of motive on the part of the prisoners to fire the ship. They all had an interest in the voyage, and such an act as is charged against them would affect themselves more than any one else concerned. Beside this consideration the jury should remember that by firing the ship the men were jeopardizing their lives. They were on the open sea, 500 miles from the nearest point of land, and by destroying their ship they were rushing to sure destruction. That such an act should be committed by reasonable beings was impossible. Counsel dwelt upon the evidence of Duncan, which he thought unworthy of belief.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Edwin B. Lockwood was the first witness called. He testified he at present resided in Williamsburg; he was one of the crew on the last voyage of the Robert Edwards; the day the fire was discovered witness was lying on the hatch, and was one of the first to see the smoke, he gave the alarm, and called all the men from the forecastle, the next day he heard the first mate accuse some of the men of setting fire to the ship, the mate accused in turn the entire crew, and at the same time would strike the men with a rope-end or a handspike; the crew were always badly treated, the officers beat them unmercifully, the mate and captain accused Perdue, but the prisoner denied it; witness never saw Perdue cry when the captain spoke to him; when the captain spoke to him he held a pistol to his head and caught him by the beard; Perdue and Meredith were on the hatch with witness when the smoke was first seen; Duncan had also been there.

Cross examined by the District Attorney—I received no money from Duncan since his arrest; received some money from Perdue; about fifty dollars.

Julius J. Spinger, a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, was next called and examined relative to the conversations he had had in the jail with the accused, but they proved nothing.

George Hall, also confined in Ludlow street jail, testified that he heard Duncan say his shipmates were not guilty; he also asked if he was going to speak against his shipmates, and Duncan replied "No; but I am going to free myself and get a position."

Uriah J. Mosly, John Ely and several others were called relative to the prisoners' characters, all of which were pronounced good.

Mason L. Kelton was called by the government in rebuttal, and pronounced Ed. Lockwood an inveterate liar.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Ira D. Warren, associate counsel, proceeded to sum up the testimony for the defence. He reviewed the evidence with considerable ability, and argued that the men were innocent. He brought out many discrepancies in the evidence and showed that many of the statements of the witnesses were inconsistent. He then spoke with great force upon the character of the confessions made by the men, and endeavored to show that in every instance they were coerced. In relation to the testimony of Duncan, who turned State's evidence, counsel said he came upon the stand with a rope around his neck. If he testified against his fellow prisoners he would be released, but if he told the truth and released them he would have been indicted upon the confessions he had made. He contended that the acceptance of Duncan's testimony placed a premium upon treachery and perjury.

THE CHARGE.

Judge Woodruff then proceeded to charge the jury. He said that without corroboration of the testimony of Duncan, the informer, they should not find the prisoners guilty. With regard to the confession of the prisoners, as testified to, if that confession was a voluntary confession it was the first and strongest of all testimony. If that confession was involuntary and the result of violence or threats or future favor, then it was no testimony at all.

The jury then retired.

THE JURY QUESTIONS TO THE COURT.

The jury were out about an hour, when Judge Woodruff resumed his seat on the bench and informed counsel that the jury desired to propound a question to him which he would only hear in the presence of counsel of the prisoners.

The jury were then ordered into court, when Judge Woodruff, addressing them, said:—

GENTLEMEN—I have received the following question from your foreman. I desire that it should be answered in open court, and I have called you here again. The question is whether you cannot discriminate between the prisoners in rendering your verdict. The answer of the Court is, "Yes; for all the purposes of the trial is as to each of the accused—as to each severally. If you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt by the evidence of the guilt of one or more, and you are not so satisfied in regard to the guilt of one or more, you will so declare by your verdict."

The jury again retired and remained in consultation until half-past six o'clock, when they returned into the court and gave the following

VERDICT.

"We find Perdue guilty and recommend him to mercy, and we find Meredith and Allen guilty as accessories before the fact and also recommend them to mercy."

Judge Woodruff stated they would have to be more definite in regard to the last two prisoners, as there was no such count in the indictment as an accessory.

The jury was again dismissed to deliberate.

When the jury had retired Judge Woodruff carefully examined the indictment and discovered that its construction would allow the jury a greater latitude in finding a verdict than was at first thought.

The jury was accordingly brought back to the court room, and his Honor instructed them that they could find that either one or all of the prisoners were guilty of setting fire to and burning the ship, or with setting fire with intent to burn.

The case was then recommitted to the jury, notwithstanding the fact that the first verdict against Perdue had been recorded.

The jury returned at half-past nine o'clock and rendered a verdict of guilty against Charles Perdue, with a recommendation to mercy, but in relation to the other prisoners they stated they were unable to agree. The verdict against Perdue was recorded and the jury discharged from further consideration of the case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Important Decision in Bankruptcy—What Constitutes a False and Fictitious Debt.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of C. Croydon Olcott, a Bankrupt.—There are two specifications of objection to the bankrupt's discharge in this case:—First, that he has admitted a false and fraudulent debt in favor of Alva Clarke, his father-in-law, against the estate; second, that having knowledge that Alva Clarke had proved a false and fictitious debt against his estate, he did not disclose the same to his assignee in this matter one month after such knowledge. I find no evidence that Clarke has proved any debt whatever against the bankrupt; therefore the second ground above named fails. As to the first ground, what is meant by admitting a debt? How does a bankrupt admit a debt? Can a debt which is not proven be said to be admitted? In the present case, which is a voluntary one, the bankrupt has put a debt due to Clarke in the list of debts due by the bankrupt in the schedule appended to his petition. The twenty-ninth section provides that no discharge shall be granted if the bankrupt has admitted a false or fictitious debt against the estate, or if, having knowledge that any person has proved such false or fictitious debt, he has not disclosed the same to his assignee within one month after such knowledge. In none of the English statutes is it made a ground for refusing a discharge that the bankrupt had admitted a false or fictitious debt against his estate, as distinguished from the suppression by the bankrupt of knowledge that a false or fictitious debt has been proven against his estate. The United States Bankruptcy act of 1841 (5 U. S. Statutes at Large, 443)—that section provided that if a bankrupt should in the proceedings under that act admit a false or fictitious debt against his estate he should not be entitled to a discharge or a certificate thereof. The failure of the bankrupt to disclose to the assignee knowledge that a false and fictitious debt had been proved against his estate was not made by the act of 1841 a ground for refusing a discharge, except as it might have been regarded as the admission of a false or fictitious debt against his estate. The literal provision in the fourth section of the act of 1841 was:—"If any such bankrupt shall in the proceedings under this act admit a false or fictitious debt against his estate he shall not be entitled to any such discharge or certificate." In this case the bankrupt sets forth in the schedule to his petition, which was a voluntary one, the debt in favor of Clarke, which is alleged to be a false and fictitious debt. If it was a false and fictitious debt the so setting it forth was an admission of it against the estate which would bar a discharge. But the burden of proof is on the objecting creditors to show that the debt was false and fictitious. The very proof they have furnished on the subject is the examination of the bankrupt himself, and I think they have failed to substantiate the allegation. A discharge is therefore granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Summing Up in the Hogan Will Case.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Sarah C. Hatch vs. Clara M. Peugnet.—Judge Pierrepont concluded his summing up to the Court and jury yesterday afternoon on behalf of the plaintiff. It was listened to with profound interest by all in the large court room, which was more crowded than usual, many persons standing in the aisles for want of seats. He said, in substance, that he had a theory in regard to this case, and it was that, soon after Dr. Hogan's death, Mrs. Peugnet, then Miss Clara Hogan, found her sister Sarah and her husband, Mr. Hatch, in her way. That it was necessary she should get them out of the house after Dr. Hogan's death. That after Mr. and Mrs. Hatch left the house she took possession of Mrs. Hogan and induced her to make a will in her favor, Dr. Peugnet being one of the witnesses by which she was left all her mother's property, to the exclusion of her sisters. She then married Dr. Peugnet and took her mother to Fordham, where the latter remained until she died, in 1867, and all that time was under the influence of the defendant, Clara Peugnet, and Dr. Peugnet, who was Mrs. Hogan's attending physician. Mrs. Hatch did not see her mother for two years after she went to Fordham to live, when Mrs. Hatch and her mother met accidentally in the city, and after that meeting, and until her death, she was upon the most affectionate terms with her mother. During the two years that Mrs. Hogan did not see Mrs. Hatch Mrs. Hogan sent secretly little presents to her and her children through her servants, but instructed them not to let Mrs. Peugnet or Dr. Peugnet know she had sent gifts. He contended that Mrs. Peugnet exercised the greatest control over her mother, and that Dr. Peugnet used his influence to keep her from living in the city with her daughter, Mrs. Hatch, telling Mrs. Hogan that the gas and Croton water would not agree with her, and that they then induced her to make another will in 1865, leaving all her estate to Mrs. Peugnet, with a legacy to her husband. Still Mr. and Mrs. Peugnet were not satisfied. But ten or twelve days before her death they caused Mrs. Hogan to make a deed of all her property to her daughter Clara, Dr. Peugnet's wife. This deed was made by Dr. Peugnet's lawyer, and only proved and recorded after her death. This will was read at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Seventeenth street, Mrs. Hatch being told to be present to hear it read, though her name was not mentioned in it. The existence of the deed, made so soon before her mother's death, giving all the property to her sister, Mrs. Peugnet, was not spoken of at that reading, though known to Dr. Peugnet and his wife at the time. Judge Pierrepont continued at length, giving all the circumstances of Mrs. Hogan's affection for her daughter Sarah saying she had been her mother's little housekeeper since she was fifteen years of age, Mrs. Hogan's health having been delicate and feeble for years. He said there never was a plainer case, and closed with an affecting appeal to the jury to do justice and divide the property fairly between the sisters, as the law would have divided it had there been no will or deed in existence, which, in this case, he charged were procured through influence exercised over a lady sixty years of age by her daughter, Mrs. Peugnet, and Dr. Peugnet, her husband, the latter being Mrs. Hogan's physician.

Counsel for the defendant followed with a lengthy rejoinder combating the theory of Judge Pierrepont. He urged that for some time previous to Mrs. Hogan's death an unfriendly feeling existed between her and the plaintiff, causing her name to be omitted in the will, and that she disposed of her property in a way to suit herself, which she had a perfect right to do.

On both sides all the resources of legal learning bearing on the points at issue, all the skill of forensic eloquence and all the strategy of pathetic address to the jury were duly invoked and exhausted to compass a verdict for their respective clients.

Judge Sutherland will charge the jury this morning.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Cardozo.

Montross vs. Rice.—Motion denied.

Stockwell vs. Bates.—Attachment vacated.

Crane et al. vs. Webb et al.—Motion granted.

Walters vs. Leary.—The security is not sufficient; further undertaking may be given.

Weymouth vs. Dunock.—Memorandum for counsel.

Sullinger et al. vs. Goldstein.—Reference ordered.

Cummings vs. Cummings.—Memorandum for counsel.

Bulling vs. King.—Motion denied.

Faut et al. vs. Prager et al.—Motions denied.

Coronacher vs. Dietrich.—Motion denied.

Smith vs. The Prop. & Smith Manufacturing Company.—Memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Barnard.

Kinsey vs. Leggett et al.—Motion granted.

Wales vs. O'Fallon.—Same.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

An Old Divorce Suit and the Penalty of Prosperity in Business.

Before Judge Barbour.

Jane P. Halstead vs. David P. Halstead.—An order was granted in this case directing the defendant to pay the plaintiff, in addition to the sum due her under a previous decree of the Court, five hundred dollars within twenty days, and also increasing the alimony from twenty-five dollars semi-annually to two hundred and fifty dollars; and, besides, granting the plaintiff ten dollars costs of the motion. These parties were divorced twenty-five years ago, at which time the plaintiff had a handsome income from her separate property. His affairs were not prosperous then, but the tide of fortune has turned in his favor since, and hence the granting of this order.

Decisions.

By Judge Jones.

Elias Bostwick vs. Henry F. Bostwick.—Order granted.

Phebe Ann Glover vs. William F. Glover.—Same.

The Birmingham Iron Foundry vs. Henry De Cosse.—Same.

Daniel H. Brooks vs. Bernard Katz.—Same.

John F. Doellner vs. John Lipman.—Same.

The Berlich Terlemb vs. George Butler.—Same.

William Hartman vs. Charles A. Clark.—Reference ordered.

Gertrude Beall vs. Alexander Beall.—Same.

By Judge Barbour.

Mary Pondin vs. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company.—Case settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

Interesting Life Insurance Case—The Widow of Major Foote in Court.

Before Judge Loew.

Rebecca L. Foote vs. The Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.—This case is of a somewhat interesting character, inasmuch as some of the parties interested are well known to the public. The plaintiff—an interesting-looking lady and widow of Major Alfred Foote, son of ex-Judge Foote—sues the defendants for $25,000 on a policy of life insurance taken out by her husband. Major Foote served with distinction in our late rebellion, and three of his brothers lost their lives in the cause of the Union. The defence set up by the insurance company is fraud, misrepresentation and misconduct of the gravest character on the part of the deceased Major. The case was commenced yesterday afternoon, and will be resumed to-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Chief Justice C. P. Daly and Justices Larremore and J. F. Daly.

Zweig vs. Gross.—Judgment reversed.

Schraum vs. Bamberger.—Judgment affirmed.

The Forty-second Street and Grand Street Railroad Company vs. Puntzer.—Appeal dismissed without costs.

Lesser vs. Ely.—Judgment reversed.

MARINE COURT—PART 1.

In the Wrong Box.

Before Judge Gross.

Gardner vs. Welsh.—The plaintiff, carman of Hunt & Haviland, went in October last to defendant's store for the purpose of reclaiming a box belonging to his employers sent there by mistake. He states that a barrel was delivered to him and placed on his cart by defendant's order, but that afterwards he ordered his men to remove it and take it into the store (as defendant's counsel contended, because he doubted the carman's authority to receive it); that he, plaintiff, objected to its being taken from his wagon and resisted the attempt, and in the scuffle he was choked by defendant's employés, his clothes torn and his finger broken. He admitted, on cross examination, that the defendant did not personally lay hands on him, and only ordered his men to remove the barrel. Damages were laid at $1,000. Complaint dismissed.

Decisions.

By Judge Curtis.

Myers vs. Boyden.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Price vs. Boulton.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Straus vs. Neschke.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Brodens vs. Wish.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Myers vs. Benhann.—Decision reserved.

By Judge Gross.

Tobiune vs. Knapp.—Judgment for plaintiff for $80 50, costs and allowance.

Roth vs. Quinn.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Murphy vs. Buckury.—Dismissed.

Merrill vs. Eaton.—Judgment for plaintiff for $490 54, costs and allowance.

Bayles vs. Lauer.—Judgment for plaintiff for $502 56, costs and allowance.

By Judge Tracy.

Princeney vs. Baker.—Judgment for plaintiff for $1,000.

Brough vs. Campbell.—Judgment for plaintiff for $1,000.

MARINE COURT—PART 2.

A Hash Case.

Before Judge Curtis.

Anne Eliza Harris vs. Leopold Benheimer.—This was, as stated by one of the court officers, an aristocratic hash case. The plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant $225, which she alleged to be due her for rent and board from the 24th of October until November, 1870. Mrs. Harris keeps a boarding house in Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, and the defendant engaged, as alleged, her rooms and made arrangements for board for the season, mutually understood to mean until the 1st of May. Mr. Benheimer, owing to difficulties in the sanitary arrangements of the concern too much for his olfactories, and certain alleged irregularities in the matter of hash, took up his bed and walked. Hence the indignation and the action of Mrs. Harris. The case was argued at considerable length, and when the learned counsel had tumbled over all the authorities on law and hash Judge Curtis raised a point of precedence which had the effect of sending both the counsel engaged deep into their coat collars and adjourning the trial to a future day.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

Important to Landlords and Tenants.

Before Judge Lane.

Fairbisher vs. McGloern.—In April, 1870, the defendant hired a floor in a house belonging to plaintiff at forty dollars per month. On the 1st of June he moved out, plaintiff notifying him that he should hold him responsible for the rent. The plaintiff advertised the premises, but was unable to let them until the 1st of September, and then at a reduced rental. Suit was brought to recover the full amount of rent for the time the premises were vacant, for the cost of reletting and for the deficiency up to the time action was commenced. Counsel for the plaintiff claimed that the law created a tenancy until the 1st of May next ensuing, unless some other time was specified, and that the releasing of the premises by the landlord was for the benefit of the tenant and did not terminate his liability for rent. The Court awarded the plaintiff judgment for the full amount claimed, with costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge.

A PROFESSIONAL BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Henry Simpson, who was indicted for attempting to burglariously enter the liquor store of Edward Hare, No. 104 avenue C, on the 24th of February, pleaded guilty.

Judge Bedford—Simpson, how many times have you been in the State Prison?

Prisoner—Once.

Judge Bedford—For what?

Prisoner—For burglary.

Judge Bedford—You are here again for burglary; caught in the act, with skeleton keys in your possession, at one o'clock in the morning, attempting to pick a lock. You are sent to the State Prison for two years and four months.

ANOTHER CASE OF BURGLARY.

Frank Connelly, who was jointly indicted with Richard Fleming, was tried and convicted of burglary. On the 20th of February, about noon, Connelly was caught by officer Dunn in an occupied dwelling house in East Fourteenth street, and was preparing to remove a boiler which was detached from the pipes.

The prisoner daily contradicted the positive statement of the officer.

When the jury found Connelly guilty his counsel asked time to show his previous good character by affidavits.

Judge Bedford said:—This young man has added willful perjury to the crime of burglary, and such men gain nothing in this court by such conduct. I shall send him to the State Prison for two years.

BOY BURGLARS AT THE BAR.

Patrick Ryan, James Ryan and John Flynn, respectively aged seven, eight and nine years—mere children—were placed at the bar charged with burglary. There was one redeeming feature in the case—viz., that no revolvers, bowie knives or ponderous burglars' implements were found upon their persons when arrested.

Their counsel, who was also exceedingly youthful and of very small stature, reminding one, however, of Dr. Watts' couplet—

> Were I so tall to reach the pole,
> Or grasp the ocean with a span,
> I must be measured by my soul;
> The mind's the standard of the man.

The young lawyer said the mothers of the "burglars" were in court, and if his Honor would consent to discharge them the boys would be taken home.

Judge Bedford discharged the little rogues and gave them to their mothers, suggesting that they should be well whipped for their crime.

Mr. Fellows said, that is right, but what will Mr. Hummell, their lawyer, do?

Judge Bedford—Let him look on during the chastisement.

HOW A SAUSAGE MAKER IDENTIFIES HIS PORK.

Joseph Schneider was placed on trial charged with larceny. From the testimony it appeared that on the night of the 4th of February a basement in 242 Sixth street, occupied by Henry Diefenbach as a pork and sausage shop, was broken open and a few chunks of salt pork and sausages stolen. At midnight an officer arrested the accused, who had salt pork in his possession, which was subsequently identified by the complainant. Judge Bedford asked the German sausage manufacturer and merchant how he identified the pork. The Teutonic butcher replied—"I know my cuttings; I always cut "H. D." on the bottom of every piece of pork."

The jury deliberated for a long while, and, being unable to agree, they were discharged from the further consideration of the case.

Mr. Fellows facetiously observed that it might be interesting to know whether the salt pork or the sausage meat caused the disagreement among the jury.

As there were eight jurors in favor of his acquittal, and the prisoner having proved good character, Judge Bedford discharged Schneider.

BURGLARY.

John Murray was tried and convicted of burglariously entering the premises 40 Broadway on the night of the 21st of February and stealing fifteen bottles of champagne and three coats, the property of Andrew J. Eache. An officer found the prisoner in the place with the three coats upon his person. Judge Bedford sent him to the State Prison for one year.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

William McCarthy, who stole four dollars in fractional currency from John Sheehan on the 26th of February, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for one year.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Cardozo.—Nos. 55, 67, 59, 61, 71, 79, 82, 84, 100, 104, 109, 115, 122, 138, 165, 167, 171, 178.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 677, 636, 346, 347, 582, 487, 529, 720, 473, 788, 828, 829, 830.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judge Daly.—Nos. 32, 42, 64, 7, 20, 49, 54, 58, 67, 69, 92, 93.

MARINE COURT—Part 1—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 5190, 5411, 5240, 5288, 5327, 5329, 5340, 5343, 5101, 5310, 4347, 5348, 5349, 5367, 5370, 5371, 5373, 5374, 5375.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Libel Suits Against a Newspaper.

Before Judge Pratt.

John Percy vs. George C. Bennett and Bernard Peters.—The plaintiff is a lawyer and sues the defendants, who are proprietors of the Brooklyn *Times* newspaper, for alleged libel. There are six suits against the defendants, who moved a short time since to have the summons set aside. Judge Pratt yesterday rendered a decision denying the motion, with ten dollars costs. Defendants waived any irregularity by procuring an extension of time.

The Proposed Storage Reservoir.

An application was made by Corporation Counsel DeWitt, to have Messrs. Jno. H. Prentice, Robert Ingraham and Isaac Van Anden appointed commissioners to estimate the value of land to be taken for the proposed storage reservoir at Hempstead. Judge Pratt granted the motion, and yesterday the order granting the application was filed by Mr. Johnson, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

CITY COURT.

Alleged Fraudulent Representations.

Before Judge McCue.

John Neidlinger vs Henry A. Jones.—The plaintiff brought suit to recover $5,000, which sum he alleged he lost by representations of defendant in regard to a silver mining company in Idaho, of which the latter was President. Plaintiff said he invested to the amount of $5,000 in the speculation, and that the stock proved to be utterly worthless. The case has been on trial for several days and was published in the HERALD of Tuesday. The jury retired yesterday afternoon, and, after being out for several hours, were unable to agree upon a verdict.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 132, 158, 159 to 178 inclusive, 181 to 197 inclusive, 200 35, 103, 117.

CITY COURT.—Parts 1 and 2.—Held by Judges McCue and Neilson.—Nos. 113, 129, 146, 49, 111, 115, 117, 165, 166, 167, 194, 215, 223, 224. Part 3.—Held by Judge Thompson.—Special Term.—Equity.—No. 203.

THE SHYSTER CRUSADE.

The Alleged "Skinner" of Two Sailors Indicted by the Grand Jury—Judge Bedford Commits Him Until He Finds Bail—A Breeze Among the Tombs Lawyers.

The proceedings of the General Sessions were enlivened yesterday by an episode growing out of a charge made by two sailors, named Arusen and Tinkham, who stated in open court that they paid a lawyer named E. J. Anderson twenty-five dollars to defend them upon a charge of larceny, but who failed to look after their interests after pocketting the fee. Judge Bedford's recent charge to the Grand Jury, in reference to the swindling operations of a set of men who practice in the criminal courts of this city, degrading their profession by using improper means to extort money from parties charged with crime, securing often large fees by persuading their victims that they have "influence with the presiding judges," has created a great sensation, and is already producing a beneficial result. The Grand Jury acted promptly upon the instructions of the Court and found two bills against a lawyer named E. J. Anderson. Before the Grand Jury brought in these indictments the party thus charged, and who occupied a seat within the bar, rose and asked permission of his Honor to make a motion.

Judge Bedford—Is it in reference to a case on the calendar to-day?

Mr. Anderson—No, sir.

Judge Bedford—I will not allow you to practise in this court, make a motion or try a case until your character has been vindicated and the Grand Jury have passed upon your conduct.

Mr Anderson then resumed his seat.

THE INDICTMENT.

In the afternoon the Grand Jury brought in a batch of indictments, and among the bills was one against E. J. Anderson, and Judge Bedford at once issued his warrant for the arrest of the party. The order was placed in the hands of Captain McCloskey, who, at the expiration of an hour, brought the alleged offender into court.

Colonel Fellows said:—The indictment which has just been brought into court against E. J. Anderson, and to which the defendant has pleaded, is the first that has been found during my association here. It is brought under a special statute making the offence with which this party stands charged a misdemeanor. The question as to what disposition shall be made of the party now in the custody of the court is a matter purely discretionary with your Honor, and I submit it to you.

Judge Bedford—There are two indictments, are there not?

Colonel Fellows—Two indictments.

Judge Bedford—What is the plea?

E. J. Anderson—Not guilty to both.

Judge Bedford—You will have to find bail in $2,500 on each indictment, or otherwise be committed.

The lawyer not being able to furnish the requisite amount of bail, he was placed in custody.

Now that the Grand Jury have acted so promptly upon the suggestions made by his Honor when he charged them, would it not be well for them to pursue their investigations into the manner in which prisoners are "interviewed" by the "learned counsel," who live, move and have their being in the Tombs, who generally use such means in obtaining their retaining fees as would entitle them to Mark Twain's appellation—"solicitors by the highway?"

Subjoined is the indictment against Anderson:—

City and County of New York, ss.—The jurors of the people of the State of New York, in and for the body of the city and county of New York, upon their oath, present that Edward J. Anderson, late of the First ward of the city of New York, in the county of New York aforesaid, he, the said Edward J. Anderson, being an attorney and counsel of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and as such counsellor and attorney entitled to practise in the several courts of said State, on the 25th of February, in the year of our Lord, 1871, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, with force and arms, wilfully, unlawfully, fraudulently and with intent to deceive one John Arusen, who was then and there under arrest for a felony, to wit, the crime of grand larceny, by obtaining from him, the said John Arusen, his signature to a certain instrument and writing drawn up for the pay, wages and moneys then and there due the said John Arusen by the master, agents or owners of the ship or vessel called the Pride of the Ocean, by falsely representing and pretending that he, the said Edward J. Anderson, would, as such attorney and counsellor, defend the said John Arusen for the said felony at whatever court the said John Arusen should be sent for trial, whereas, in truth and in fact, the said Edward J. Anderson, as such counsellor and attorney, did not appear and defend the said John Arusen on his trial on said charge of grand larceny, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

S. B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

The other indictment is similar to the above.

THE REA SUICIDE.

Suicide of Mr. Rea—Business Troubles the Cause of the Rash Deed.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mr. David F. Rea, the wealthy plumber, late of No. 17 Jay street, who committed suicide by cutting his throat in consequence of a misunderstanding with his partner and wife in regard to the division of some real estate. Below will be found a brief synopsis of the testimony adduced.

Mr. Hugh S. Pollock deposed that deceased was his partner in the plumbing business at No. 17 Jay street, and had so been for twenty-nine years; on Monday last deceased and Mrs. Pollock were in the office talking about business, when Rea became excited and leaving the room ran up stairs; he came down again in a few moments and soon remarked, "I won't sign it; I have a razor and will cut my throat;" Mr. Pollock, seeing a razor in his right hand, sprang and caught Rea with the view of wresting the weapon from him; they had a struggle, when Rea remarked that he loved Mr. and Mrs. Pollock; deceased broke away and, running across the room,

DREW THE RAZOR ACROSS HIS THROAT,

from which the blood flowed freely; witness sent for a doctor and other help, which came at once.

Mrs. Adena R. Pollock testified that on Monday last—he was talking with deceased about the division of some real estate belonging to the firm; a contract had been drawn up and signed by witnesses, and everything was thought quite satisfactory to Mr. Rea, who had seemed anxious to

CONVERT HIS SHARE OF THE PROPERTY INTO CASH.

On Monday afternoon, however, deceased, in talking to Mrs. Pollock, became excited and said he would not have the property, and, drawing a razor, cut his throat, as stated by Mr. Pollock.

Detective Field, of the Fifth precinct, saw deceased soon after the occurrence and asked who did it; he replied, "I cut my throat and want to die."

This closed the case, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts.

The brother of deceased and other relatives were present at the investigation, and a lawyer was also in attendance to look after their interests.

ELECTION AFFRAY IN ILLINOIS.

A Barroom Fight in Aurora—Two Men Killed and Two Mortally Wounded.

CHICAGO, March 9, 1871.

A desperate affray took place on Monday night in Alderman Berlin's saloon, at Aurora, Ill., between two brothers named Slattery and John Ashford (an old man) and his son. One of the Slatterys and the old man were killed outright, the others are not expected to recover. The fight took place at the close of the election held on Monday, and when the men engaged were drunk.

BRICKS.

A THREATENED BRICK FAMINE.

Strike for Increased Charges by the Hudson River Brick Boatmen—The Hodcarriers' Friends Become Their Foes—The Baked Clay Interest in a Ferment.

Having a strike on hand seems as necessary now to a trade as a national debt to a first class Power. The bigger the strike the more the trade thinks of itself; just as the biarsted Hinglishman, like the frog in the fable, swells himself out to the proportions of his typical bull when he ponders with pride over the hecatomb of millions sterling which represent the cost of British glory for the past hundred and fifty years. From Crispins to coal miners, from stone masons to tailors' cutters, the trades in turn have asserted their individuality by going on strikes; and

NOW IT IS BRICKS.

To complicate the matter it is not the brickmakers who have struck. Those peaceful creatures pursue their calling by the banks of the Hudson, pensively shaping the Haverstraw mud into those hard-cornered cubes which the lusty Milesians will bear hodwise up the scaffoldings of Gotham to form the brick fronts of the poorer classes, or the casket which shoddy will pretentiously veneer with half an inch of brown stone. Pensive, in truth, are these brickmakers. When a speculative mind among them allows his imagination to turn on the chimeia of advanced wages, a monitor from the silent past brings before his eye the picture of the first brick strike on record, when the

ISRAELITES IN THE LAND OF THE HEATHEN EGYPTIAN

struck for straw. This consoles him, and he takes up another lump of mud with a sigh of thankfulness that the modern Moses is near enough in Chatham street, and that if he be a punster he can joke about Haverstraw.

NEITHER IS IT THE BRICKLAYERS.

These gentry have not lately struck, half a brick serving the wildest of them at present when they desire the amusement.

Be it known, then, that the trouble lies with the men who go down to Manhattan Island in ships having

CARGOES OF BRICKS ON BOARD.

Their branch of industry was probably not known to the world, and a strike was the last resort by which the dwellers of earth should be made aware of their brick-bearing capacity. The bricks for the New York market are mostly manufactured at Haverstraw, about forty-five miles up the blue waters of the Hudson. Some idea of the extent of the demand for the article will be gleaned from the fact that there are manufactured at this and other points on the noble stream over

FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS OF BRICKS

annually. The mode of conveyance to the island is entirely by water, in all sorts of vessels, from sloops to schooners, and latterly they have used large barges, which are towed down and up the stream. The capacity of these vessels runs from twenty-five thousand—which is a small sloop load—up to as much as sixty-eight thousand on the schooners. The barges will take down from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand. The carrying trade is open during

NINE OR TEN MONTHS

of the year, according to the severity of the winter, the ice being the only barrier. The trade begins sometime in March, or, at furthest, at the beginning of April, and is carried on generally until Christmas. Immediately before the closing of the river the brick dealers of the city

LAY IN A WINTER SUPPLY,

and wait patiently for the spring. The blind boat captains meanwhile lay up their vessels at Haverstraw and brood over their wrongs. They believed for two years past that enough of the world's goods did not come to them, when their important service to civilization was taken into account; in a word, that

THEIR PROFITS WERE TOO SMALL.

For the first winter they gazed upon the ice bound surface of the river without any idea presenting itself which would prove a panacea to their straitened purses. Not so with the winter just now furling up its sombre canopy and stealing silently away. They pondered over the question of labor and capital, and, like the impact of a brickbat on the nasal organ, the idea of a strike made golden stars dance before their eyes. To form an association was the next step, and on the 12th of last January the

HUDSON RIVER BRICK BOATMEN'S

association sprang into life full grown and armed, as Minerva came from the brain of Jupiter. In order fully to understand their case it will be necessary to state the way in which profits and charges are divided. The brickmakers place the sale of their bricks in the hands of commission agents in New York, who sell them to the large dealers in building materials here. These latter in turn dispose of them to the builders. When a dealer requires a cargo of brick—say fifty thousand—he proceeds to

THE BRICK MARKET,

at the foot of West Eleventh street, on the North river. The vessels containing the bricks are brought down the Hudson and anchored at the pier there, and the dealer buys the cargo, say at the present market price, ten dollars a thousand, or

A CENT PER BRICK.

The sale being concluded, the vessel is brought to the dealer's wharf and discharged of her cargo. The shipowner's charge for freightage was, under the old arrangement, $1 50 per thousand, and included the labor of

PILING THE BRICKS

upon the wharf. This charge is borne by the brickmaker. Now the Boatmen's Association considered that the work of piling the brick was something which should be paid for extra, and hence came the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That every member of this association shall require the brick buyer to furnish men to pile or store the brick at his own expense

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI. .....No. 69

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LINGARD SKETCHES—DAVY'S LOVE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES GEORGIENNES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POOR PAUL—THE CROWN PRINCE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—DIE NIBELUNGEN.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—AFTER THE WAR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th aves.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MONEY.

MRS F B CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th aves.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 10, 1871.

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5—The Courts—Judge Bedford's Crusade Against the Shysters—The Rea Suicide—A Threatened Brick Famine—Department of Docks—The Clarke Malpractice Case—Real Estate Matters—Indians on the War Path—Election Affairs in Illinois.
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8—European Mail Details—The Russian Loan—The Bavarian Elections—Duty on Salt—Financial and Commercial Reports—African Diamond Mines.
9—"Queer" Hard Times for Counterfeiters; Arrest of "The Flying Dutchman;" He is Safe in Harrisburg Jail—Buffalo Boat Club—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
10—Republican Rumpus in the State Central Committee—Twilight of Life: The Murderer Thomas Nearing the Precipice—The Tornado in Illinois—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

GOOD NEWS OF THE DAY—The Hudson river is open and the smallpox has ceased to be epidemic in New York.

THE WASHINGTON *Chronicle* advocates the laying out of a Central Park at the national capital. Centralization has long been a weakness of the Washingtonians.

THE NEW LOAN.—Has it not occurred to Secretary Boutwell that the negotiation of the new loan would have been more effectually secured had it been placed in fewer hands? The delay in the preparation of the bonds has been a curious oversight, which inclines many to indifference with reference to the loan. It is rumored from London that Russia has withdrawn her latest loan, and some suppose this act to be another Russian courtesy to the United States.

TWO SIDES TO THE IRISH QUESTION IN ENGLAND.—In the British House of Lords last night the act of Queen's clemency to the Fenian convicts was classed as having "most pernicious effects" by Earl Grey and other peers, while in the House of Commons the sum of nine thousand pounds was demanded by the government to complete the defences of Quebec. The memory of General Montgomery and the Irish question of to-day in different points of view.

GENET'S RAPID TRANSIT BILL—which provides for a viaduct steam railroad through blocks, over the streets and across parks—was introduced in the State Senate yesterday. It is understood that the great chiefs who engineer the Legislature have had their heads together for some time eliminating the best points out of the mass of projects submitted to them, and that this bill is the result. Some means of quick transit is necessary, and the sooner we get at it the better.

BISMARCK ARRIVED IN BERLIN YESTERDAY, after an absence of nearly eight months. His reception, we presume, was most enthusiastic. Success is a wonderful creator of popularity. Half a dozen years ago Bismarck, in spite of his great genius and devotion to Prussia, was probably the most hated public man in Berlin. To-day he is only less popular than the Emperor William and, perhaps, General Von Moltke. It must be admitted, too, that his services to Germany deserve the reward of popularity.

THE VERDICT in the arson case before Judge Woodruff finds Perdue, one of the prisoners, guilty, while in relation to the other two the jury were unable to agree. There were some very strange informalities at the close of the proceedings, the jury being required to retire and deliberate again after their verdict against Perdue was recorded, but on such a weak point it is hardly likely that Perdue will escape. The crime committed was a strange and inexplicable one, by which the guilty men endangered their own lives equally with those of their shipmates; but the strong motive of revenge for ill-treatment seems to have been the devil that prompted them, and it knows neither reason nor mercy.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate—Mr. Sumner, the President and the Republican Party.

The quarrel between President Grant and Senator Sumner has been made a test question in the Senate itself of party fidelity to the administration. The General demands the removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the important Committee on Foreign Relations, and the republican majority of the Senate are required to act upon this question. The requisition places them in a delicate and dangerous dilemma. Mr. Sumner has been at the head of this committee for twelve years. As a scholar, and as an American statesman, and as an advanced radical republican, he has given great satisfaction to his party in this responsible position. In his famous speech in opposition to the Reverdy Johnson treaty on the Alabama claims he gave great satisfaction to the American people; but he has never given much satisfaction to General Grant from the appointment of his first Cabinet down to this day. Mr. Sumner, in fact, in his stronghold in the Senate, has stood somewhat in the position of master over the administration, and General Grant has been made so to understand it. For the sake of peace he quietly submitted to this state of things until his pet measure, the treaty for the annexation of the republic of Dominica, as the first step to the acquisition of the whole of the splendid island of St. Domingo, was defeated through the implacable opposition of Mr. Sumner, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

This was that last package which breaks the camel's back. Nor can the result be wondered at, if, with Mr. Sumner's denunciations of this annexation scheme, we recall his vindictive arraignment of the President himself as the head of a corrupt speculative coalition. At any rate, from that day of the Senator's declaration of war the President resolved that it should be war until one or the other of the belligerents should bite the dust. So it is that General Grant has demanded the displacement of Mr. Sumner as the head of the Foreign Relations Committee in the reappointment of the Senate committees for this new Congress. And, in justification of this demand, it may be said that the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, from his necessary confidential official relations with the President, ought to be a recognized friend and not a declared enemy of the President. The Senate chairman in question may be considered as *de facto* a member of the Cabinet, as the Secretary of State for the Senate on foreign affairs. Every foreign appointment and every treaty from the President is first referred to this Senate committee, and the report of its chairman on the nomination or the treaty is, as the rule, accepted as the judgment of the Senate.

Hence the influence of Mr. Sumner in the rejection of the St. Domingo annexation treaty—the ratification requiring a two-thirds vote. Hence the adoption by General Grant of the Texas annexation plan, in connection with this St. Domingo investigation expedition. Again, it may be a matter of the highest importance to the President to have a friend at the head of this Senate committee in view of the treaties expected from the Joint High Commission, and in view of a treaty in reference to the Darien canal, and in view of other treaties in other quarters, upon all of which he will desire occasionally to confer confidentially with the Senate chairman on Foreign Relations. This confidential interchange of opinions between the President and the Senate through its official representative is now arrested; and here is the difficulty of which the President, very naturally and properly, too, desires to be relieved. As the recognized head and candidate of the republican party for the Presidential succession, and as the head of the executive department of the government, he makes this request, and the republican special committee of the Senate and the party caucus on the subject have, as it appears, decided upon the question in the President's favor and against Mr. Sumner.

The special Senate committee on the reappointment of its regular committees, and the Senate caucus, we are informed, have agreed upon General Cameron, a good and safe man, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and, as a peace offering to Mr. Sumner, they have offered him the head of a new committee on elections, which he has declined. General Cameron himself is a peace offering; but nothing, it appears, will satisfy Mr. Sumner but a defeat of the President. The proper course, on the part of the Senator, in resolving upon war with the President, would have been to resign his position on the foreign committee in order that the Senate, through its regular channel, might still be free to communicate with the President on our international affairs. Failing to adopt this alternative Mr. Sumner will have no right to complain as a party man if he is supplanted in the place which he has so long filled, and with such credit to himself, to the Senate and the country. Men, it must be remembered, even great men, are compelled often to yield the wall when great measures are at stake. The Senate, however, in open session, has still to act upon this proposed removal of Mr. Sumner, and it is possible that the democrats, from their approval of his course on St. Domingo, may exert themselves for him and carry the balance of power in his favor.

In any event, this quarrel between General Grant and the great Senatorial radical thunderer from Massachusetts means mischief to the republican party. The effect may be felt in the approaching New Hampshire and Connecticut elections; for there are many republicans in the New England States who hold Senator Sumner as the Magnus Apollo of their party, and General Grant as a young apprentice, who needs still considerable schooling to become a genuine radical. When Senator Douglas quarrelled with President Buchanan, or Buchanan with Douglas it was the ruin not only of Douglas and Buchanan, but of the democratic party. When Horace Greeley broke up the political firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley, at Chicago, in 1860, he demolished Seward, but created such factions and dissensions in the New York republican camp as to result, in 1869 and 1870, in turning over this State absolutely into the hands of Tammany Hall as a solid base of operations for 1872. Millard Fillmore, though a very respectable President, was never a very great man; but he was strong enough as a third Presidential candidate in 1856 to cut out General Fremont and to elect Buchanan.

In the chapter of accidents such as these, which have decided so many of our Presidential elections, there are many possibilities against the administration. Sumner may be one of them. He seems to be in the mood for a scrub race against General Grant; and Trumbull and Fenton and Schurz and a host of other disaffected party leaders, are not far behind. Sumner, however, is the immediate danger, and what is to be done with him? He is dead against St. Domingo, he may spoil the work of the Joint High Commission on those Alabama claims, and he may defeat the great Darien canal scheme if retained in his present position as head of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The President has no faith in him, and he has no faith in the President. What, then, should be done? Mr. Sumner, if he will have it so, should be removed, as a simple act of justice toward the Executive Department, a co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making power. As far as possible harmony should be sought between the President and that particular member of the Senate who represents it on our international affairs. The difficulty is clear, and the remedy is simple after all.

Finally, upon this direct issue between President and Senator, the republican party of the Senate must stick to the President. Otherwise the whole organization becomes demoralized, and a scrub race for the succession is inevitable. How else can it be if the head of the party is snubbed and Sumner is supported as a mutineer? General Grant, educated as a soldier, is a disciplinarian even as a politician. So was General Jackson. In this very thing, if the republicans only have the sense to understand it, General Grant has shown them that distinguishing quality of Old Hickory which was and which may be more than a match against all inside mutineers and all outside schemes and coalitions.

The New Russian Loan—Imperial Treasury Finance.

By a cable telegram from London, published in the HERALD yesterday, we were informed that the Messrs. Rothschild issued a Russian loan, of the amount of twelve millions of pounds sterling (sixty millions of dollars), in the English capital, at eighty-one and one-half. As Russia stands forth the great colossal Power which may eventually arbitrate the situation both in Europe and the East, and as money is very generally regarded both as "the sinews of war" and the soothing medium of statesmen's slumbers, we proceed to specially illustrate the financial condition of the empire of the Czar by the publication of statistical facts which set forth the loans which have been contracted by the St. Petersburg Executive within thirty years past, and the income and expenditures of the government, so far as the information has been accessible at official sources. We are the more anxious to place this exhibit before our readers as a cable report of a still later date announces, on the faith of a current rumor prevalent on 'Change and in financial circles generally in England yesterday, that the undertaking has been withdrawn by the eminent house to which its negotiation was entrusted. Two reasons are assigned for this alleged default of completion. The first, and more general, is that the transaction could not be accomplished because the European Conference is still sitting. This may be, perhaps is, true. Turkey remains exceedingly nervous on the subject of the guarantees of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and the Sultan may think that the realization of a wholesome condition of exchequer poverty will render his Northern neighbor more moral and less aggressive, and so the British bullionists may have received a gentle remonstrance from the Golden Horn which has induced them to permit the Muscovite to enjoy the benefits of this penitential beatitude until Easter Monday at least. Another statement, and the more particular one, leaves it to be inferred that the project has been retired, for the reason that the Czar could not obtain the money. We can scarcely credit the idea of a movement such as this—a *nolens volens* exclamation of Mr. John Bull to the effect that "you may kill the other man's family and I will brook it; but keep your hands from out my breeches pocket." The European situation remains in a very ticklish condition—diplomatic, in the treasuries, and military.

St. Domingo.

The news we receive by telegram from the HERALD'S special correspondent at Havana relative to affairs in St. Domingo does not promise well for the ultimate success of the annexation party. The population, on hearing that the Commissioners had sent a report favorable to the project, armed themselves and commenced setting fire to buildings and threatening to burn the towns, at the same time uttering cries of "No annexation!" Luperon, the Dominican general, had arrived in the northern part of the island with some of his followers, and would act in conjunction with Cabral against Baez and the annexation party. The Haytiens, although professing strict neutrality, were secretly aiding the Dominican insurgents, and they have been warned against it by the United States officials. Take it altogether the picture is not a promising one at present, and there is a chance that Baez may be overthrown before annexation can be carried out, which would spoil the programme entirely. Spanish American republics are hard customers, and their governments precations to commence negotiations with. You have to work quick and strike while the iron is hot, for the probabilities are that the Power with whom you would make a treaty will be turned out of office by revolution before it can be completed, and others take their places who may be opposed to the project. It looks now as if this might be the case with the Dominican republic; hence it would be better for the Commission to make all possible haste to conclude matters before Baez is overthrown.

THE ALEXANDRIA (Va.) *Gazette* thinks there is no objection to dining and feasting the Joint High Commission in Washington, on the ground that these hospitalities make men kind and courteous. At the same time it wants to know why Reverdy Johnson should be blamed for accepting English hospitalities while he was our Ambassador to Great Britain. It is only a question of taste, after all.

The Joint High Commission—The Herald as the Organ of the People.

The New York *Times* has been in a chronic ill humor for many months of late, venting its spleen on everybody, high and low, from the Astors to the corner politicians, and has been very lavish indeed of little flings at the NEW YORK HERALD, which, being harmless to us, and evidently very soothing to the *Times*, we allowed to pass unnoticed. It took occasion to intimate yesterday that the outcry set up by the HERALD in regard to the withdrawal of the English flag from this Continent having been taken up and discussed very warmly by the London *Times* was likely to excite angry feeling, and gives it as one instance of the harm that may be done by "reckless" newspapers in dealing with international affairs. The *Times*, in its paragraph pays us a very acceptable compliment. We are highly gratified that a New York paper of the prominence of the New York *Times* so candidly acknowledges what has long been self-evident, that the HERALD is to the people of America what the London *Times* is to the people of England—the organ not of rings, or parties, or governments, that may fade and change, or be overthrown—not the mouthpiece of one little faction against another, advocating Tammany against Grant, or liberalism against the tories, but the spokesman of public opinion, directing it for or against kings, nations, legislatures and armies, advising and leading it, training and controlling it, and bringing it to usefulness, as Franklin brought the lightning into harness. The London *Times* gives the people of England the cue as to the real merits and demerits of every subject that comes under discussion; and as public opinion in the enlightenment of the nineteenth century has become a more powerful weapon than the sword the name of the *Times* is a word of grand import, whether it is invoked in the court circles to settle the question of swords at a levee, or in the caves of the Greek brigand to save an unhappy cockney from destruction. We therefore thank the New York *Times* for its candid acknowledgment of the analogy between the HERALD and the London thunderer. We shall not cease our efforts to deserve such hearty praise. Our enterprise will continue on as grand a scale as ever. We shall continue to furnish to the people for whom we speak the opinions of their great special leaders—Bismarck, Disraeli, Sumner, the Pope, Changarnier, Napoleon; we shall continue to hold up before the people for whom we speak the evils of jobs in Congress and the Legislature, of misgovernment in the city and State; we shall continue to give the people and the governments the earliest and most reliable news from the four quarters of the globe, whether from St. Domingo, Abyssinia, Paris or Bombay; and we shall continue to speak for the people and to the people upon this question, which the New York *Times* fears we may complicate—the Joint High Commission and its negotiations.

The New York *Times* errs, however, when it asserts that the blasts and counterblasts going on between the NEW YORK HERALD and the London *Times* are likely, or are intended, to excite angry feelings or to promote war between the two countries. On the contrary, by fair and square dealing and outspoken words of candor, we propose to prevent war. The Joint High Commission is sitting in secret session in Washington, and when not in session the members are dining and wining and toasting one another, as if the important questions pending between us and Great Britain were to be settled on the basis of each member's stomachic capacity. The people want to know what sort of a settlement this Commission is to make. It must be a frank and full one. There is to be no hedging. The people's demands must be known, and they must be met. They want cash, hard money, paid down on the nail, for the Alabama losses, and we tell the High Joint Commission and the English people so. The London *Times* says England will give no territory, and it tells America so. That is the point at which the negotiations of the two Commissioners of the two peoples have arrived at present, and it is certainly satisfactory. The American people want a cash settlement of the Alabama accounts, which England seems fairly disposed to give. England is opposed to giving any territory in settlement, and America seems fairly disposed to ask none. This is the ultimatum of an honest public opinion on both sides of the water, freely expressed through the organs of the people, unhampered and unmystified by the intricate devices of diplomacy. It behooves the Joint High Commission at Washington to weigh and carefully consider the ultimatum thus set forth, and doubtless they will. Let them be honest as men to men. Let them avoid the aimless meanderings of diplomacy, and deliberate upon the important questions before them as the London *Times* and the HERALD deliberate upon them—fairly, candidly, bluntly. Telegraphs and printing presses have already made momentous innovations on the old routine circumlocution of diplomacy. The Atlantic cable has cut away red tape even from the deliberations of the Joint Commission itself, and, with the steady march of enlightenment and republicanism to the front, the whole system of missions and commissions will fail, and the adjudication and settlement of international questions will be left altogether to free newspaper discussion and the electric wires.

The French National Assembly.

The government of France is about to forsake Bordeaux and take up its quarters either at Fontainebleau or at Versailles—probably Versailles, as M. Thiers is in favor of the transfer of the Assembly to that place. Whether the National Assembly holds its sessions in Bordeaux or in Versailles, Fontainebleau or in Paris is a matter of little consideration so long as the business for which it was called together is performed. The duty of the members in the present state of the country is grave and important, and it is melancholy to witness the course pursued by men who boast loudest of their republicanism. Victor Hugo, a very fair bookmaker by the way, proves himself a very poor legislator. He resigns his position in the National Assembly and leaves the Chamber in disgust because he could not be heard in praise of Garibaldi. It really seems to us, at this distance, that in the present condition of the country there are other subjects for consideration by the French National Assembly of greater moment than eulogies on Garibaldi, and by a gentleman who, if the length of his speeches is to be judged by the length of his books, would engage the attention of the members for a week at least. Now that Hugo is gone, who comes next? France can very well spare all the impracticables of which Mr. Hugo is a type. Their absence from the Assembly would be a positive benefit to France.

Napoleon's Challenge to His Opponents.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon has again broken his silence. In a communication addressed to M. Grévy, President of the French National Assembly, he protests against the vote by which that body declared that his dynasty had forfeited the throne, pronouncing it "unjust and illegal." Continuing, he says that "the Assembly was created only to make peace, and has exceeded its powers;" and he concludes with the declaration that "the foundation of all public right is the *plébiscite*; to that he is ready to bow, and to that alone."

Meagre as is the synopsis of the ex-Emperor's communication, enough of it is given to satisfy us that as a political document it is superior to his address to the French people just prior to the elections. His action in stigmatizing the vote of the Assembly as unjust and illegal, and his charge that it has exceeded its powers, may not be worth much. But when Napoleon appeals to the *plébiscite* as the foundation of all right he offers a direct challenge to his opponents. He tells the Orleanists and republicans alike that he is ready to bow to the will of the people. If on a direct vote they pronounce his deposition he will retire to private life and join the circle of dethroned monarchs—rather a large circle at present, by the way. It is a fair challenge which he makes, and it is consistent with the sentiments he has always given utterance to. What the upshot will be it is difficult to foresee. M. Thiers' "protection" declarations and the riotous demonstrations of the reds in Paris may drive the peasantry from the ranks of the Orleanists and so strengthen the Bonapartists. But whatever the desire of the masses may be, provision ought to be made for its expression. If they wish the empire, the kingdom, or the republic, the form of government should be decided by a vote of the majority of the people, so that the minority may be deprived of any excuse for insurrection. This is rendered all the more necessary by the conclusion of Napoleon's communication, wherein he says that to the *plébiscite* he is ready to bow, "and to that alone." The threat contained in the words quoted may be only the impotent utterances of a helpless man, but it may also mean trouble, the means of preventing which is pointed out in the challenge to go before the people which the ex-Emperor clearly and unmistakably offers.

The Iberian Peninsula Seething Toward Revolution—Reactionary Conspiracy Against Amadeus in Spain.

We have a cable despatch, with a special correspondence by mail, from Madrid, which makes patent the fact that the Iberian peninsula is deeply, silently and dangerously agitated toward a change of government by revolution. King Amadeus' crown is in danger. His Majesty proclaims the existence of the crisis himself by wielding the sceptre and the sword of the law for the preservation of the monarchy. He prosecutes for political opinion, and has commenced to exile the members of the opposition.

Our cable telegram states that the Duke de Montpensier has been ordered to "proceed" to the island of Minorca for the reason that he refuses to take the oath of allegiance to the King and swear fidelity to the new constitution. Our special letter from Madrid confirms the allegation of his recusancy. The HERALD writer goes on to show that the Duke de Montpensier was not alone in this act of disloyalty. Spanish generals, venerable for their years and services, and Spanish statesmen hitherto distinguished for their patriotism and zeal in the cause of the country, have given their adhesion to his platform. This platform contemplates, as it appears from our correspondence, neither more nor less than the subversion of the Spanish Crown as it has been restored on the brow of the Italian. The King himself reads the omens of the moment in this light. He is represented as being dejected in appearance, gloomy and moody in his demeanor and manner. The Crown is in a serious position. If the King banishes his political opponents he will strengthen the hands of his enemies; should he fail to execute the law he will embolden a treason against the constitution. He remembers Prim. He finds before him Montpensier and thinks, perhaps, of the downfall of O'Donnel, of Gonzales Bravo, of Narvaez, and of Isabella herself. With this new agitation permeating the cities the King remains debating with himself whether the Balearic Islands or the Canary Islands can the more securely hold political convicts—a most illogical employment, which denotes, we must say, a retroactive and non-progressive mind. Then there is a discontented Church, a sullen army and a demoralized people. We regret to have to say that the crown of Spain is in danger. It is an unfortunate crown. As a blazing diadem it has in the olden time lighted royal oppressors to the plunder and subjugation of many peoples. Its tinsel of to-day was the immediate cause of the Franco-Prussian war, and in the more immediate past—

> Not all the blood at Talavera shed,
> Not all the laurels of Barossa's height,
> Not Albuera lavish of its dead

could restore its equilibrium in Europe or maintain the equilibrium of Europe coexistent with it. What can be done? What can the Montpensierists accomplish beyond reopening the scarcely cicatrized wounds of the Spanish nation? Will the Spaniards reanimate in the breath of French democracy and become really inspired by the genius of the Old World peoples, so that the garland of liberty of the United States of Europe may have twined in it, as a second offering, "the olive of Spain?"

THE NINETEENTH WARD GANG has shown its head again. An attempt was made by the rowdies who compose it to rescue the murderers of young Schmidt yesterday, but the police assembled in force and kept them down.

THE BALTIMORE *Sun* refers to the "Coal Duty Delusion." The payment of fifteen to twenty dollars per ton for coal by poor people is, unfortunately, no delusion.

The First Spring Hurricane.

A despatch from St. Louis, which we published yesterday, chronicled the passage over East St. Louis of a terrific tornado which came on Wednesday afternoon with a fury and force never before witnessed there. The winds which freely sweep over the vast western plains often meet with a violence that is tremendous. But on this occasion the effects of the concussion were unusually destructive. A brisk shower preceded the first blow, which came from the southeast; but the wind, suddenly veering round to the southwest, struck the elevator on the river bank, tearing off part of the roof, and passing in a due northeast direction totally demolished the freight depot of the St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad, eight hundred feet long by one hundred feet wide; the freight and passenger depot of the Northwestern Railroad; two freight depots, a portion of the passenger depot and ticket office, and the large round house of the Chicago and Alton Railroad; the car house, scale office, freight office and part of one of the freight depots of the Ohio and Mississippi road; the freight and passenger depots of the Toledo and Wabash road, and a number of the dwelling houses in the vicinity. A portion of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis depot was blown off, and nearly all the derricks and other appliances for the construction of the bridge were torn away and blown into the river. A train of cars, including a thirty ton locomotive, was blown from the track and hurled forty feet down into a slough. Another train of thirteen cars, laden with grain, was overturned and smashed and one of the cars was blown into the river. A train coming in on the Terre Haute road, when at Brooklyn, three miles north of East St. Louis, was blown from the track and about forty cars on a side track of the Toledo and Wabash and Chicago and Alton road, about nine miles out, were overthrown. The roundhouse of the Chicago and Alton road, after being blown down, caught fire from an engine inside and was burned. The engineer of the locomotive was burned to death. Six other persons were killed and at least forty were seriously wounded by this terrible hurricane. The steamboats lying on the east side of the river were grievously damaged. The pecuniary losses, so far as ascertained, amount to nine hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

This great tornado is the first of the season. It is not unlikely that from now to July we shall have to record many more similar hurricanes, together with deluging rains. How important, then, is it that negotiations may be speedily completed with the telegraph companies that shall guarantee the prompt transmission of the signal service reports of the weather in order that all adequate precautions may be taken against the destruction of life and property by the approaching storms from every direction.

Too Daring Legislation.

There is such a thing as carrying measures with too high a hand. There is such a thing as trying public patience to a point which passes endurance, even when the public are willing to be pleased and are complacent under circumstances when submission to small evils for the general good may cease to be a virtue. Of this character is the kind of legislation introduced into the State Senate by Mr. Tweed under the title of a bill "incorporating the New York Advertising Company, who shall have the privilege to erect columns upon which to post bills and pay five per cent of the net earnings to the city." This bill occurs to us as involving the most dangerous piece of legislation which has been attempted for many a day. It strikes directly at the whole advertising system of the newspaper press. It interferes with the advertising business of the theatres. It is, in fact, a measure of such complete absorption of all advertising interests that the despotism of an individual cannot go much further in this direction without calling forth public condemnation in very strong terms. If this "advertising company" should be established by law, with the control of the whole city as its medium of communication by the free use of columns, walls, fences and even, perhaps, lampposts, what shall become of all the small but enterprising papers, the very stamina of whose existence depends upon their legitimate resources from advertising? Is one association to be a legalized monopoly? As for the donation of five per cent to the city for the privilege asked for in this bill, it is too old and stale a sham to deceive anybody.

Although the spirit developed in this bill seemingly affects only local interests, it is significant in view of the prospects and ambitions of the democratic party as the governing party of the nation in the future. If such legislation can prevail in the State of New York, people will ask whether the party which fathers and sanctions it can be trusted with the management of the national government. In other words, if the democracy abuses its power to this extent in small matters of State and city legislation, is it not a dangerous party to entrust with the interests of the whole republic? The public will certainly ponder over this question. They will demand, as we demand, from the controlling minds of the city government—thoughtful men, men wise in council, men having political and social reputations to maintain—whether they will permit Mr. Tweed, with his boundless and his indiscreet ambition to do as he pleases with the city, and, what is of far more importance, to trifle away the grand future of the democratic party. We appeal to such men as Peter B. Sweeny, Mayor Hall, R. B. Connolly and the other leaders of Tammany, to Senators Genet and Creamer to crush this "vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself." While we are satisfied with the general conduct of the city authorities, the Park Commissioners especially, in improving the city—in turning its waste places into gems of beauty and enjoyable breathing places for our crowded population—there is a point beyond which we cannot go. We shall be forced to oppose any policy which imposes upon us an imperial despotism. If statues are to be erected in every park and plaza and at every street corner representing Mr. Tweed, as he seems to desire, let us have them crowned with the laurel wreaths of a Cæsar or adorned with the hat of a Gessler, so that we may know how high and mighty a dictator we are doing homage to. But, seriously, politicians cannot play this high-handed game with impunity. And we warn the statesmen

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"Boss," as he is vulgarly called, that the statue may not balance well on the pedestal, and that there may come a toppling over one of these days. We warn his colleagues also, in all kindness, that they may not be strong enough to carry this restless "Old Man of the Sea" upon their shoulders, and that the sooner they put a curb upon his personal ambition the better for the prospects of the democratic party. This selfish bill of Senator Tweed's embodies a direct assault upon the press, and we hope that the newspapers—including the *World* particularly, which ought to have a friendly voice in the matter—will protest against this outrageous "advertising company" legislation.

The fact that the bill has been favorably reported by the committee may probably be regarded as equivalent to its passage. It will therefore remain with Governor Hoffman to serve both his party and himself by vetoing the bill when it reaches the Executive Chamber. If he should not do so, but, by affixing his signature make a law of this obnoxious piece of legislation, he will be only driving a nail in the coffin of the democratic party.

"Deadheadism" and the Public Press.

We are glad to notice that the remarks of the HERALD in regard to "deadheadism," published just prior to the meeting of the late Editorial Convention in Ohio, have called forth a cordial response from among respectable journals in various parts of the country. Among the most prominent of these we are pleased to recognize so enterprising and vigorous a contemporary as the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a sheet that may be regarded as among the most dignified and independent in the West. Referring to the members of the late Editorial Convention, and the manner in which they indulged their gormandizing propensities upon the "deadhead" principle, the *Commercial* pertinently asks:—

What is there in the printing and publishing of a newspaper that should entitle the proprietors or editors to privileges not extended to men engaged in other branches of industry? Or what is there about the business that would prevent them from applying to it the same principles that are applied by those who conduct other manufactories? Can anybody tell? The press will never take that position of independence to which it is entitled till the principle is universally recognized and applied of cash pay for what is done by it as well as cash pay for what is done for it. The whole system of free passing and free mailing, free puffing and free noticing, should be done away absolutely.

This language has the true ring. It is a pity we do not hear its reverberations through the columns of the press more frequently. We agree with the *Commercial* that it is time the day of deadheadism or freeticketism for anywhere or for anything were done away with, just as the system of free puffery or free advertising for anything or anybody should be forever abolished. And there are substantial reasons why this change should take place in the management of newspapers. There was a time when newspapers were printed more for the amusement of the editor than for the profit or for the edification of the people. Politicians, too, were wont to start newspapers and prevail on some tramp of a journeyman printer to do the mechanical part of the work for a beggarly compensation. Some authors, too, with the excusable ambition of firing their incubrations, have started papers, which, after flickering a fitful life, have died out. Even in the present day it would take a quarry of bluestone to furnish tombs for the newspaper bantlings that are yearly buried in early graves. But it is not to journals of this ephemeral character that we are impelled to speak. It is to the great daily newspaper press of the country—those that have to pay enormously for what they consume in every issue—that we appeal for co-operation in uprooting and wiping out this abominable practice of deadheadism. In recent years new and vast burdens of expenditure have been imposed upon the daily press that did not exist formerly. To illustrate this point we propose to look back to an early period in the history of the daily press of New York.

In 1850, at the time of the formation of what was called the Trades Union, which occasioned strikes among all workingmen in this city, and which had the effect of advancing some of the leaders of the movement to high political offices, such as Ely Moore to Congress and others to smaller places, the printers came in for a share of the advanced rates of wages. At that time morning paper compositors were receiving ten dollars a week for their labor, and their wages were increased to twelve dollars a week by the strike. The *Mercantile Advertiser* had six compositors at the time, a foreman, one pressman and a roller-boy. The entire expenses of that paper at the time of the strike for the advanced rates were eighty-six dollars a week, including the presswork; and after the proprietors paid the advanced rates their expenses were less than ninety dollars a week, as they dismissed one of their compositors and made five do the work. The NEW YORK HERALD now employs over one hundred compositors and over fifty pressmen, and our expenses for composition and presswork alone are over four thousand dollars a week. Our readers can here readily realize the difference between the expenses of one of the old "blanket sheets" and a live newspaper of the present day.

There is another important addition to the expenses of publishing a newspaper at this day which was not dreamed of thirty or forty years since. We refer to the magnetic telegraph. The comparatively new invention of the telegraph annually absorbs one or more millions of dollars from the press of the country—the telegraph expenses of the Associated Press alone being nearly a million annually. The cable expenses of the NEW YORK HERALD alone during the war in Europe reached nearly two hundred thousand dollars in gold, exclusive, of course, of the very heavy outlay in maintaining an extensive and able corps of correspondents at every point of interest. To these telegraphic charges must be added the weighty expenses attending the introduction of modern improvements in printing and stereotyping, the increase by nearly a hundred per cent of compensation paid to practical printers over the rate of thirty-five years ago, the enhanced price of white paper and printing ink, the employment of a small army of editors, reporters, correspondents and special writers, where a few ready writers formerly performed all the duties required of this class of *attachés*, the erection of costly buildings, and the numberless other ways that have entailed outlays in order to keep a great newspaper up to the standard of this living and progressive age. Adding all these expenses together, and the "sum total" shows an aggregate disbursement on the part of the press of the country scarcely paralleled by the outlay in conducting any department of the government of the nation.

With all these heavy expenditures, borne by the newspaper press of the country for the benefit and enlightenment of the people, how ridiculous it is to see some editors and publishers craving the paltry favor of a free ride or a free dinner or a free ticket to some place of amusement! And, on the other hand, how cool and unreasonable it is to expect that proprietors of newspapers, who have to defray all these excessive expenses, shall surrender their space gratis to noticing and puffing and advertising all the little private jobs of interested parties! Our regular advertising columns are open to all customers, and the wonderful array the HERALD daily presents in this respect shows how far the business community appreciates our motto of "Pay as you go." Let that motto be adopted by the press all over the land and the deathknell of deadheadism will soon be heard.

Congress Yesterday—Bill to Repeal the Duties on Coal and Salt—Repression of the Ku Klux Klan.

The House of Representatives went to work yesterday in the right direction. The first two bills that were introduced under the call of States were presented by Mr. Hale, of Maine, that being the first State on the list, and were for the repeal of the duties on salt and coal. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—a reference which is usually fatal to all measures; but on the motion of Mr. Cox, and against all the dilatory expedients of the Pennsylvania members, the House followed them up by resolving itself into committee, and taking up for consideration the bill abolishing the duty on salt, to which the other bill, abolishing the duty on coal, was tacked on as an amendment. All general debate was shut off, but the discussion, under the five minute rule, continued until the time that the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who believes in the highest protective duties, especially in the matter of coal and iron, argued that the reduction of revenue which this bill would necessitate ($1,198,743 on salt and $521,578 on coal) would prejudice the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury in floating the new bonds issued under the Funding bill; but the inconsistency of the argument was exposed by a Missouri member, Mr. Finkelnburg, who reminded the House that the gentleman who exhibited so much concern lest the Treasury should be diminished to the extent of this million and a half of dollars had voted quite recently to diminish it twelve millions a year by the repeal of the income tax. Mr. Kelley's other argument, that the tax on salt only cost three cents a head per year to the whole population of the United States, was no less insincere. That was the proportion which the tax brought to the Treasury, but its cost to the people was the difference between the price of salt with the high duty on, estimated at between two hundred and three hundred per cent, and what would have been its price to the consumer if it were free of tax. The same fallacy prevails in regard to coal and iron and all other highly protected products. The amount of revenue which they bring does not show the real figure of imposition on the people, which is the difference between the cost of the article free of duty and its cost under the tariff. If the differential price to the consumer found its way to the Treasury there would be no reason to complain; but where ten per cent goes to the Treasury full ninety per cent goes to the capitalists and producers in the country to enrich them at the expense of the people at large.

After the committee rose some propositions were introduced in the House, including one by Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces in repressing outrages and executing the laws in any State or Territory, even although the Executive interference may not be called for by the Legislature or Governor of such State or Territory. This is another advance in the direction of centralization which is more simple and far-reaching than Mr. Butler's Ku Klux bill. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate spent but a brief period in session yesterday, being too much exercised and interested in the caucus arrangement to displace Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and to reduce him to the ranks.

No further movement was made in either house on the subject of the final adjournment.

JUDGE BARBOUR, of the Superior Court, has just given a decision in a divorce case that should prove a timely warning to husbands seeking a severance of their marital relations. Twenty-five years ago a Mr. David Halstead was divorced from his wife. At the time of granting the divorce Mr. Halstead, it appears, was comparatively impecunious, and in view of this fact was adjudged to pay only fifty dollars annually toward his wife's support. Since then fortune has kindly favored him. The divorced wife naturally observed these benignant smiles of the fickle goddess, and made application accordingly for increase of alimony. Upon this application the Judge made an order directing Mr. Halstead to pay his wife five hundred dollars within twenty days and five hundred dollars annually during her life. The moral is obvious. If husbands will get divorces from their wives—though in this case the wife got a divorce from her husband, which amounts to the same thing, as to the pecuniary result—they must expect their wives will keep a close watch upon their business careers, and if successful draw from their fuller exchequer increasing annuities in the ratio of their progressive success in business.

THE GOLD SPECULATION.—A rather unsettled market has prevailed in the Gold Room for a few days past, owing to fears of monetary activity in London. Yesterday gold sold as high as 111⅝. It is now announced that the Bank of England has given no reason for these apprehensions, and that the rate of discount—that great key to the financial situation, which ought to and will one of these days be in the hands of New York moneyed men—remains unaltered.

PARIS.

Conciliatory Attitude of the Government Toward the Rioters.

The Surrender of Cannons Guaranteed by the Mayors.

General De Paladines Congratulated by the National Guards.

DISTURBANCE AMONG GUARDS MOBILE.

Paris Cattle and Horses Diseased.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

Advices from Paris for the NEW YORK HERALD furnish the following views of the situation in that city:—

A CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

Thus far the French government has maintained a conciliatory attitude toward the disturbers of the peace in Paris, and has avoided any acts likely to increase the agitation which prevails in some parts of the city.

A DUBIOUS GUARANTEE.

At a meeting of the Mayors of all the arrondissements of Paris it was unanimously resolved that the Mayors would guarantee the surrender, by the National Guards, of all the cannon in their possession, without necessitating the exercise of coercive measures by the national government.

THE PARIS DEPUTIES.

It is generally believed that all the Parisian Deputies to the French National Assembly will resign their seats and return to Paris, and that after they have arrived in the city all agitation will cease.

GENERAL DE PALADINES CONGRATULATED.

The opposition of the National Guards to the appointment of General D'Aurelle de Paladines as their commander is confined to the regiments of the Belleville, Montmartre and La Villette districts. Upward of one hundred battalions of the National Guards of other quarters of the city have congratulated General de Paladines upon his accession to their command.

DISTURBANCE AMONG MOBILE GUARDS.

On Wednesday last a disturbance occurred among some battalions of the Mobile Guards of Paris It was quelled immediately without serious consequences.

DISEASED CATTLE AND HORSES.

There is much typhoid and plague among the cattle and horses in Paris The animals are nevertheless said to be fit for food.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Report in Favor of Moving to Fontainebleau.

Versailles the Choice of the Government.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDEAUX, March 9, 1871.

I send the following intelligence for publication in the NEW YORK HERALD:—

REPORT IN FAVOR OF MOVING TO FONTAINEBLEAU.

The committee on removal of the French National Assembly submitted a report during the session to-day. They recommend that the Assembly ultimately remove to Fontainebleau, but that it remain in session in Bordeaux until the German forces have evacuated all of France excepting such departments as they are to occupy pending the payment of the war indemnity, and until arrangements are completed at Fontainebleau for the reception and installation of the Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT PREFERS VERSAILLES.

After the report had been read M. Thiers addressed the Assembly, stating that the government persisted in its opinion that the best place for the seat of the Assembly would be Versailles.

A DECISION TO-DAY.

It was finally resolved to postpone debate on the subject till to-morrow. It is expected that the recommendations of the government will prevail.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

The Rights of Neutrals—Contrabands of War—A General Definition Required.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, March 9, 1871.

The great commercial and industrial interests of Belgium remain alarmed by the very retrospect of the dangers which the Kingdom escaped during the progress of the war between France and Prussia.

The most prominent of these is presented in the case of the violation of the territorial frontier of Belgium by the routed soldiers of France, and the threat of reclamation by Germany.

As if to guard against such complications in future the Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp has adopted a memorial to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium requesting him to make an effort to embody in the code of international law the proposition of the inviolability of the property of private individuals at sea, and to obtain from the Powers an authoritative definition of the term contraband of war.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 10.

1863—Prince of Wales married to Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

1842—The Chinese attacked Ningpo and were defeated with great loss by the British.....The British defeated the Afghans at Candahar.

1814—The French defeated by the allies at Laon, France.

322—Hilliperalgina, Emperor of Rome, beheaded.

NAPOLEON.

The Ex-Emperor Showing His Hand.

Communication from Him to the President of the French Assembly.

The Vote Deposing Him Declared Unjust and Illegal.

He Will Bow to a Plebiscite Alone.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

I am enabled to forward the following intelligence for the NEW YORK HERALD:—

A PROTEST FROM NAPOLEON.

The ex-emperor Napoleon has addressed a communication from Wilhelmshöhe to M. Grévy, the President of the French National Assembly, in which he formally protests against the recent vote by which that body declared that he and his dynasty had forfeited the throne. He pronounces the action of the Assembly as unjust and illegal. The Assembly, he says, was created only to make a treaty of peace with Germany and has exceeded its powers.

AN OMINIOUS DECLARATION.

In concluding his communication the ex-Emperor declares that the foundation of all public right is the *plebiscite*. To that he is ready to bow and to that alone.

GENERAL REPORTS.

Arrival of Count Bismarck in Berlin.

The Prussians Asked to Feed French Soldiers.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT LE CREUZOT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

Despatches for the NEW YORK HERALD received here contain the following news:—

COUNT BISMARCK IN BERLIN.

A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, reports the arrival of Count von Bismarck in that city.

PRUSSIANS ASKED TO FEED FRENCH SOLDIERS.

A despatch from Dieppe says the Mayor has notified the Prussians that they must feed the private soldiers of the late Army of the North. The inhabitants are at the same time ordered to entertain the officers. Food is plenty at Dieppe, and business shows signs of life.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

An explosion has occurred in the works at Le Creuzot, France, by which eight persons lost their lives.

A FLEET FOR THE ELBE.

A transport fleet is going to the Elbe to convey 90,000 released prisoners home to France.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Prussians have evacuated the department of Calvados and the left bank of the river Eure.

Postal service to Rouen is restored.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

English Reassertion of the Fact of a Secret Treaty—Reputed Terms of the Alliance for Mutual Support—Poland and Austria, and Active Aid for France Provided Against.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

The ruling powers of England—that is the more aristocratic portion of those who direct the affairs of the national government—remain exceedingly anxious as to the consequences, or more immediate diplomatic hereafter, of the war between France and Germany.

I have already referred in cable telegrams to the HERALD to the subject, and noted the first inception of a feeling of anxiety in the public mind with regard to it.

To-day the London *Post*—which is still regarded as an aristocratic newspaper organ—affirms editorially that a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia was concluded about the time of the very outbreak of the war, and says the following were among its provisions:—

First—Russia to intervene between the belligerents in case the French were successful and should menace Poland.

Second—In the event that an Austrian army should demonstrate upon the Prussian frontier Russia to checkmate it by a demonstration upon the Austrian frontier; and

Third—In case any European Power should combine with France Russia to join Prussia in active hostilities against both.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Russo-German Alliance Rumor—Defences of Quebec—Fenianism—The Army.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

The Parliamentary proceedings are still quite animated in tone and of varied import in debate, as you will see by the cable report which I forward to the HERALD.

In the House of Lords this evening Earl Granville made a statement in which he denied that the government had any knowledge of a secret treaty concluded between the Czar and Prussia before the war.

Lord Gray asked that a return be made of the names of the Fenian convicts freed since August last, with the conditions of their release. He argued to show "the pernicious effect of the clemency of the government in these cases."

Lords Dufferin and Cairns followed in a lively debate.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hugerson, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, said £3,000 would be required "to complete the defences of Quebec, and the Canadian militia force now numbers 140,000 effective men."

Lord Elcho condemned the government plan for reconstructing the army as a crude development of the old system, and deplored the purchase of commissions.

ST. DOMINGO.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Action of the People on Hearing That the Commissioners Had Sent Reports Favorable to Annexation.

They Arm Themselves and Cry "No Annexation!"

Operations of the Insurgents Against Baez.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 9, 1871.

Passengers by the Spanish steamer Reloyo, which left St. Domingo on the 7th inst. and arrived at Santiago de Cuba to-day, say that on the 1st and 2d of March, the people hearing that the United States Commissioners had sent a report favorable to annexation, armed themselves and began crying "No annexation!"

We have news also, via St. Thomas, to the 24th ultimo, from St. Domingo. At that time all was serene, and the Commission was quietly doing its work. Reports from Haytien sources say that General Cabral left San Juan on the 18th of February, and was before Azua on the 24th, but the Dominican Consul at St. Thomas has no such information. Luperon, with other Dominicans, arrived from Turk's Island on the 29th of January, and is now in the northern part of St. Domingo, doing all he can to prevent annexation, and it is reported that he was to act in conjunction with Cabral.

Mr. Gautier, American Consul at Cape Haytien, has written a letter, dated February 4, to General Alexis, charging the Haytien officials with assisting Luperon, and warning them against interfering with the Baez government. Alexis replied promising to use redoubled vigilance, professing the strictest neutrality. Minister Bassett has called the attention of the Haytien government to the necessity of observing the strictest neutrality and has named the Haytien Consuls at Jamaica and Curacoa as being engaged in aiding the Dominican insurgents. Notwithstanding all these rumors the Haytien government is believed to be well disposed. It is reported that the Governor of St. Yaques, a very influential man, has abandoned the Baez party.

At the request of many of the leading citizens of the Danish West India Islands Judge Stakemann has been appointed Governor in the place of Governor Birch, who died in his berth, at St. Thomas, after having lived in the West Indies since 1845, and who has been Governor since 1861. The Colonial Council has sent petitions to Copenhagen by telegraph asking his permanent appointment.

Movements of the Dominican Commission.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 9, 1871.

A letter received from Puerto Plata, dated the 6th, says:—

The St. Domingo Commission left here for Monte Cristo yesterday, accompanied by Baez officials. The belief in Puerto Plata is that the annexation scheme will be carried out, notwithstanding there is a strong party in opposition to Baez.

Threats have been made to burn the town if it is annexed, and already two houses have been set on fire. Guards constantly patrol the town at night.

The partisans of Cabral predict a general revolution, and there is much excitement in the island.

It is reported here that the condition of Baez is critical. The annexation party, however, remains firm.

An attempt to assassinate Farrington, the British Consul at Puerto Plata, failed.

ENGLAND.

Special News from Versailles—The Cabinet to Have Viva Voce Information.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the HERALD by cable telegram that Mr. Odo Russell, whose name has been so prominently before the world as a sort of nondescript English commissioner or unaccredited envoy of the Queen at Versailles during the war, returned to this city yesterday and will attend a special meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow, at which it is expected he will make some important statements to her Majesty's Ministers as the result of his personal experiences at the Prussian royal headquarters in France.

Condition of the Bank and the Flow of Specie.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

The weekly return of the Directors of the Bank of England shows that the amount of specie in the vaults of the bank has increased £102,000 since the issue of the last weekly statement.

PORTO RICO.

Taking the Oath of Allegiance to the New King.

HAVANA, March 9, 1871.

Porto Rico advices to the 1st inst. state that there was a grand parade of the troops and volunteers, when an oath of allegiance to the new King was taken.

VENEZUELA.

The Republic Under Guzman.

HAVANA, March 8, 1871.

Venezuelan advices to the 24th ult. have been received. Guzman rules the entire republic. He is making efforts to abolish smuggling. It is reported that the steamer Dudley Buck has been temporarily seized for an infringement of the revenue laws.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Resisting a Deputy Marshal—The Officer and His Assailant Both Killed.

COLUMBIA, March 9, 1871.

Intelligence has been received here from Pickens Court House of a murderous affray which occurred there a few days since. It appears that a man named Zacharias Young had been reported to United States Deputy Marshal W. A. Looper as being engaged in the traffic of illicit distilled whiskey. Looper took with him a man named Keith Durham and went at midnight to the woods where Young and a man named Stansell were encamped with their wagons. Looper in his official capacity demanded a search of the wagons, which Young peremptorily refused, and said:—

"I will shoot you if you advance. My wagon is loaded with bacon."

Looper then deliberately drew his pistol, cocked it and advanced, when Young fired, and almost instantaneously Looper discharged his weapon. Scarcely a second had elapsed between the reports of both pistols, and both men fell dead. Young was shot through the breast and Looper through the head. The above facts were elicited the following day at a Coroner's inquest held upon the bodies.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

Alleged Disloyalty in High Places.

Political Exile and Conspiracy for Reaction.

Refusal to Take the Oath of Allegiance and a Montpensier Movement.

King Amadeus' Position and Appearance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the HERALD that the London *Times* has just received a special letter from Madrid, in which the writer announces that the system of prosecution for political opinion and expression is maintained by the King's government.

The writer alleges that the Spanish Executive has ordered the Duke of Montpensier to proceed to the Island of Minorca because he refuses to take the military oaths to support King Amadeus and the Crown as it has been restored under him.

A Montpensier Movement—Refusal of General Officers to Take the Oath of Allegiance.

MADRID, Feb. 17, 1871.

The principal question that now occupies the attention of the government and is the theme of conversation here, and, in fact, all over the Peninsula, is the refusal of Generals Duke de Montpensier, Marquis de Malpica, Marquis de Novaliches, Count de Cheste, Sanz, Calonge, Contreras, Trillo y Lacy, Blaser, Sandoval, Nouvilles and upwards of 200 officers to take the required oath of fidelity to the new King Amadeus. It appears that the government is resolved to all the force at command to compel all officers to take the said oath, and, on the other hand, the generals and other officers before mentioned seem equally determined on their part to resist what appears to be an arbitrary measure and opposed to the new constitution. Among the marshals and generals will be observed the names of men who have held the highest offices of state, and, though now in opposition to the present order of things, have immense popularity in the conservative ranks and the neo-Catholics or clerical party. The question at issue puts

THE GOVERNMENT IN A MOST AWKWARD DILEMMA.

If the injudicious order be not enforced the government will show its importance; if it be put into execution the long list of terrible adversaries will be increased a hundred fold. Such arbitrary measures led to the overthrow not only of the governments of O'Donnel, Narvaez and Gonzalez Brabo, but also of the fallen dynasty itself. The first refusal of the officers commenced among the subalterns, who were immediately cast into the military prisons. The young fellows found sympathy with the public and stanch defenders in the press, and when it came to the turn for the generals to take the oath and they refused, it became a matter of severe comment that superior officers, who should show an example to their subalterns, were not interfered with. The government, evidently weak, knew not what measures to adopt. In the meanwhile public indignation increased, and murmurings of a serious nature brought the government at least to some sense of justice. The non-juring marshals and generals were arrested in their residences under parole, and the subaltern officers were released from the military prisons under the same conditions. It is said that all these officers will be

BANISHED THE PENINSULA,

and sent to the Balearic Islands.

The Canary Islands have hitherto been used as a place of banishment, but as Serrano and the other generals made their escape from them in 1868 and were successful in their descent on Cadiz, the government seems to dread them as a place of banishment, and has adopted the Balearic Islands, from whence the Carlist General Ortega made his unsuccessful attempt on the eastern shores of the peninsula.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.

It is curious to observe that the revolutionary cry of September, 1868, was first given on board the man-of-war Zaragossa, and that Montpensier furnished the needful to release Serrano and the other generals from the Canary Islands to carry out the revolution, when it was tacitly understood that in case the expedition should prove successful Montpensier was to occupy the throne left vacant by Isabella. Now Serrano, the very man released through the aid of Montpensier, is the party who signs his order for banishment, and the Zaragossa, on board of which the revolutionary flag was first hoisted, is the vessel destined to bear him away from the peninsula to the Castle of La Mola, at Port Mahon.

The republican, General Pierrad, who has been so long a prisoner in the fortress of Monjuich, at Barcelona, has also refused to take the oath, but I have not heard that he is to be removed from the stronghold of the capital of Catalonia.

General Marquis de Malpica is ninety years of age, and it is hoped that the government will not send the old veteran over the seas to be shut up in a military prison. There have been intercessions from all quarters in his behalf, and the government will do well to "temper justice with mercy," for the political horizon is becoming fearfully cloudy, and I seriously doubt as to whether spring will pass without another convulsion that will overthrow the present Cabinet, if not the newly created dynasty.

ORGANIZATION.

The oppositionists continue their work with the greatest energy, and the coming elections will show the unpopularity of the order of things as they stand. The republican party will not lose ground. The absolutists will gain ground, but the party in power, notwithstanding their coalition, will fall terribly short of their expectations.

The King's flatterers do not deceive him. He is too keen an observer not to see what is going on. He cannot but notice the sullen looks of the people and the marked indifference shown him as he rides through the streets and drives of the capital.

AT COURT.

Lately he looks anything but comfortable; there is a careworn expression in his countenance that bespeaks a troubled mind. Shunned by the grandees and slighted by the people, he must consider himself as a dupe of intriguing ambition. Away from friends, home, country; a stranger in a strange land, and surrounded by dangers, his position is but little to be envied. Yet from all accounts he appears to be an amiable, well meaning monarch; nay, more, he takes an active part in the welfare of his new subjects. But all this, I fear, will avail him but little in the storm he will sooner or later have to meet.

Isabella had, by far, less opposition than Amadeus has, and she could not maintain her ground. She at least was Spanish born and not "*estrangero*," and had great support in the army and the clerical party. The question of the banishment of the generals and other officers of the army, and the sullen, indifferent attitude of the people forebodes no pleasant prospect for Amadeus, who, no doubt, finds his position here very different from what he was led to expect.

A.—Spring Styles of Gentlemen's Hats just issued by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, 118 Nassau street. Price $7.

A.—Hettrich's Patent CHAMPION SAFES 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Specialty.—Gentlemen's Silk Hats, $4. Broadway styles at about half Broadway prices. C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 13 Cortlandt street.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Spring Hat call on DOUGAN, 152 Nassau, corner of Ann street.

A.—Miller & Co.'s, Union Square, is the best place in New York to obtain Boots and Shoes. Remember MILLER & CO., Union square.

All Ready—Knox's Spring Hat for Gents, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

A.—Take Schenck's Mandrake Pills if You want your stomach to make good blood.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.—Salesroom 238½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs, superior to all others in Dyspepsia and Diseases of Liver and Kidneys. S. J. LEVY, Agent, No 7 Hudson River Railroad depot, Varick street.

Gents' Spring Style Hats—Seven Dollars. WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Phrenological Examinations Daily, at 339 Broadway—Showing talents, defects and best pursuits.

Moet & Chandon's Champagne. A well assorted invoice of these superior Wines just received and for sale with all first class dealers in wines here. ANTHONY OECHS, Sole Agent in the United States. NEW YORK, March 8, 1871.

Pattern Bonnets and Hats for Spring now ready at wholesale. E. A. MORRISON, 257 Broadway.

Take a Dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills if you feel disheartened.

When You Feel a Crack or Bronchial Affection in the throat take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and cure it before it becomes incurable.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

EUROPE.

The High Commission and the Settlement of the American Dispute.

AMERICAN ANNEXATION RUMORS.

Disraeli and Gladstone on the Foreign Policy of England.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES

The Guard steamship China, Captain Macauley, from Liverpool February 25, via Queenstown February 26, arrived here yesterday with mails to date of sailing.

The French Republic has now been recognized by all European States, with the exception of Greece, whose recognition is shortly expected.

Cardinal Antonelli has instructed the Papal Nuncio at Bordeaux to recognize and enter into official relations with the new French government.

It was reported at Bordeaux that serious disturbances had broken out in Corsica, which has been for some time the prey to an agitation for annexation to Italy, and that the Prefect had been assassinated.

A destructive colliery explosion occurred on the night of the 24th at Pentre Colliery, twenty miles from Cardiff. Thirty-six colliers and two explorers were killed.

According to a Brussels paper, the reason why the Ministers of the South German States have been summoned to Versailles is that in the arrangements for peace Alsace and Lorraine are especially destined for the protection of the southern portion of Germany.

The Indian papers state that a Russian line of steamers is to be put on the Odessa and China line, via the Suez Canal, for the transport of tea and other merchandise to and from Southern Russia.

Señor Ruiz Zorrilla, the ex-President of the Cortes and at present Minister of Fomento, was on the 19th ult., about two o'clock in the morning, fired upon in Calle Paz by two men, who were hidden in a dark corner in Calle San Roque. Señor Zorrilla was on foot, accompanied only by his friend, Señor Hernandez, contrary to the custom he has observed ever since the assassination of General Prim, of never going about without a police escort. Happily, the balls missed them, though only by a few inches, and lodged in the wall of a shop. The marks of seven are distinctly visible. Being armed, Señor Zorrilla and his friend gave chase, and the latter fired his revolver twice, but without effect. After running along the Calle San Roque for some distance the assassins suddenly disappeared.

Tales of financial scandals in connection with the war are cropping up apace, and when things settle down a little a searching investigation into them will have to be made by the National Assembly. From Lyons the *Economist* hears that when fears were entertained that the city might be invested by the enemy, and that consequently no coal could be obtained for the gas works, preparations were made for lighting with oil, and that they comprise a purchase of a vast quantity of oil at a third above the market price, and a contract for the supply of wicks sufficient to last for twenty years. The comptroller of the artillery workshops of La Buire has denounced to the judicial authorities contractors for supplying gun carriages so bad that they could not resist two minutes' firing. In the department of the Ain 10,000 tin cans were bought at a high price for the Mobilized Guard, and it was found afterwards that they would not hold water.

ENGLAND.

The Dream of the New York Herald—Another English Opinion of the Anglo-American Difficulties—The Alabama Claims.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Feb. 24.]

The correspondence we published yesterday between the British Minister at Washington and Mr. Secretary Fish fully explains the paragraph in the Queen's Speech relating to the appointment of a High Commission to settle our outstanding disputes with America. The scope of the Commission is strictly limited to the fisheries question and the Alabama claims, and there seems to be not the slightest ground for the alarm taken by some highly susceptible patriots, who fancied that the amicable discussion of points of difference between the two nations must be intended to prepare the way for the annexation to the United States of the provinces of British North America. Canada is not in the humor at present to be either taken by violence or bought for a price; and if the citizens of the States had a large surplus to dispose of probably they might put it to a better use by applying it in the relief of shipbuilding materials from taxation, with the view of reviving their shipping trade, than in trying to purchase fresh territory which they can do very well without. The Commissioners who are about to meet at Washington will deal with affairs of less moment than the incorporation of all the States of the North American Continent in one great commonwealth; nor, will they, we imagine, be ambitious to realize the dream of the NEW YORK HERALD, which, gazing into the future further than the ordinary human eye can see, anticipates an alliance of England, the United States and Russia to keep in order the whole habitable globe except that portion of the Old World known as the Continent of Europe, which will be left to the tender care of Prussia. The cordial alliance of England and the United States is desirable in the interests of both countries, and it would, we believe, be a strong guarantee for the progress of liberal principles throughout the world; but we never heard that Russia was an admirer of Western ideas of progress, and it is not easy to understand why the democratic HERALD, which welcomes the proposed alliance in the belief that it would destroy "feudalism" in England, should without hesitation accept as the fitting associate of free nations that Power which is the chief bulwark of arbitrary government. Putting such visionary projects aside, we trust that England and the American republic may find it to their mutual advantage to be good friends, without framing vain schemes for the division of the empire of the world. * * * *

Some anxiety has been felt lest our government, in consenting to refer the Alabama claims to the Commission, should have made the mistake of compromising the principle of national sovereignty and acknowledging that America might possibly be entitled to demand satisfaction from us for the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents by her Majesty's government. It is, we think, clear, from the wording of Mr. Fish's first letter, that no such unworthy concession has been asked for by America. The American Secretary says:—"The President thinks that the removal of the differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, and which have existed since then, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims, will also be essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two governments." The question whether our government was or was not premature in granting belligerent rights to the Southern States cannot be said to have grown out of the depredations of the Alabama and other ships which escaped from our ports through the negligence of the British authorities; and we may, therefore, presume that the United States have abandoned a claim which would have been an insuperable bar to the friendly adjustment of international differences. The Commission begins its work, then, with a fair prospect of finally closing an old quarrel; and it would be well if, when its special labors are over, it could be authorized to draw up some general rules of international law defining clearly the rights of neutral States in time of war. As America has herself lately occupied the unenviable position of a neutral State she must now be able to sympathize with England in the desire to lessen rather than to enlarge the limitations placed on the rights of neutrals. At present, when owners go to war, they at once assume that everything must give way to their convenience. Neutrals are practically outlawed and forbidden to carry on their ordinary peaceful avocations, except within narrow bounds prescribed by the impotions will the warring States. Surely the converse of this should prevail. It ought to be admitted that trade is in itself at least as honorable and lawful as war, and that Powers which choose to go to war place themselves beyond the pale of the common law of nations, and are bound, whatever mischief they do to one another, to avoid infringing the rights or damaging the property of neutrals. Nothing could be worthier of England and America, as two leading commercial nations of the world, than to endeavor to frame a code of international law designed for the protection of neutrals rather than the gratification of the animosities of belligerent States.

American Annexation Rumors.

The London *Saturday Review* says that if either President Grant or his supporters in the press believe that the British Commissioners are about to give Canada they will probably not accept an assurance that they are utterly mistaken. When the people of Canada at any time become the subjects of bargain and sale they must negotiate the contract themselves and receive the price of the transfer. The loudest and coarsest American enemy of England asserted that Lord Palmerston had confided to him his wish to sell Canada. Mr. Gladstone and perhaps repose in the word of General Butler the same confidence which he entertained to General Ignatieff; but when the disruption of the English Empire was in question the decision would rest, not with the Minister, but with the nation. If any liability for the captures of the Alabama attaches to the English government the debt has no relation to Canada, nor is it possible that the encroachments of the American fishermen can give their government any title to the territory of the Dominion. Even if it were possible to suppose that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues contemplated a disgraceful bargain, they would have met with some difficulty in finding suitable agents. The Commissioners are men of honor, and one of their number confers an obligation on his political opponents by acting under them for the benefit of the public service. The extravagant expectations which prevail in the United States only deserve notice as indications of the difficulty of the task which the Commissioners have undertaken. It seems impossible for American politicians to understand that in diplomatic transactions with England either equal justice or reciprocal courtesy is possible.

Russia and the Treaty of Paris—Disraeli and Gladstone Defining Their Positions.

In the House of Commons on the night of the 24th ult. Mr. Disraeli and Premier Gladstone had a warm discussion in relation to the foreign policy of the government, of which the following is the substance:—

Mr. Disraeli, in calling attention to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, 1856, as to the Black Sea, with reference to the statement recently made on the subject by the Prime Minister, referred to the gravity of the question as a sufficient excuse for the course he proposed to take, and added that, inasmuch as there was a notice already on the paper which would involve a full discussion of the whole subject, he did not new propose to do more than open up the preliminaries to the more complete consideration of the question. He had previously referred to the repudiation by Russia of what was really the whole gist of the treaty for securing which this country had made such great sacrifices. The House was well acquainted with all the circumstances that had accompanied the Russian war, and therefore knew that Russia was strongly urged to come to an understanding with the other Powers. The government of Austria in 1855 interfered to promote a solution of the whole question. After some negotiation the four great points of the treaty were submitted—viz., the government of the Principalities, the navigation of the Danube, the question of naval supremacy in the Black Sea, and the future protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte. The result was that, after a good deal of negotiation, Russia agreed to the first two points, and privately assented to the proposals made as to the first; but great difficulty arose in reference to the question of the neutralization of the Black Sea, Russia having rejected the proposition then made, and the result was that the war was continued for another year. At the end of that time Russia was exhausted, and the Treaty of Paris was negotiated; and what was the result? The allies did not demand the cession of the Crimea, as they might have done, nor did they demand a money indemnity; but, as a full satisfaction for the struggle they had gone through, they insisted on the neutralization of the Black Sea. The treaty having thus been obtained, matters went on until the disclosure made by Prince Gortchakoff—a disclosure long foreseen and expected by the British Ambassador, Sir Andrew Buchanan—that Russia proposed to repudiate that portion of the treaty which secured the neutralization of the Black Sea; and what was the course the English government then proposed to take? They decided on sending a special envoy to Count Bismarck. Mr. Odo Russell was selected for this important post, and he proceeded in November last to Versailles, where he saw Count Bismarck, and represented to him that, with or without allies, England was prepared to go to war to maintain the integrity of the treaty; but he (Mr. Disraeli) had since heard with some surprise the declaration made by the Prime Minister that Mr. Odo Russell made that representation without authority. The house had certainly of late been subjected to some strange surprises. They were recently surprised by the proposal that a secret committee should be appointed for the purpose of determining how to govern regenerate Ireland, and they had learned with equal surprise that an important public official had received permission to publish a correspondence, provided he altered the dates. But the most surprising thing of all was that to which he had first adverted, namely, that a special envoy, selected at a moment like this, and specially fitted for the task, should be sent to Versailles, and that the moment he came into communication with the great opponent he was sent to deal with he should take a course which his instructions did not justify. In point of fact, to use a vernacular but not a parliamentary phrase, Mr. Odo Russell was thrown over. The right honorable gentleman went on to criticise the statement of the Premier in answer to himself, that neutralization of the Black Sea was never, so far as he knew, the view of the British government, and that it was impossible to maintain it.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he did not admit the accuracy of the quotation.

Mr. DISRAELI said he was quoting from a newspaper generally considered the most accurate in its reports; but, at any rate, the language used was in the recollection of the House. The right honorable gentleman proceeded to deprecate the course pursued by the Prime Minister in the quotations he had made of the opinions of Lord Palmerston, and argued that that the policy of Lord Palmerston as to maintaining the neutrality of the Black Sea had never wavered for a moment. In conclusion, he referred to the conference that had been summoned upon this question, and asked what need there was of a conference at all if it was a foregone conclusion that the neutralization of the Black Sea never was the view of the British government, adding that if there was a foregone conclusion at all it was one that was against the honor and interests of the country.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in replying to the attack of the right honorable gentleman, deprecated the allusion made in his opening remarks to the secret committee in reference to the state of a portion of Ireland, and protested against such a mode of endeavoring to prejudice an important question. In answer to the assertion that he (Mr. Gladstone) had told Sir Spencer Robinson that if a letter were dated the day after his resignation it would remove the difficulty that had arisen, he was surprised that the right honorable gentleman should condescend to stoop to take up so paltry and contemptible an accusation. The matter, however, was one upon which he challenged those who took it up to put it into a definite form, and he added that if the House thought fit to enter into the subject it should be discussed and brought to an issue. Turning to the statements made by the right honorable gentleman in reference to the question of the treaty, Mr. Gladstone denied that the alarm expressed by Sir Andrew Buchanan in reference to the note of Prince Gortchakoff and his passport had reference to the question of the neutralization of the Black Sea. It was intended to apply to the principle involved in the assertion of a single Power, bound with others by signature to observe a particular treaty, to release itself from its obligation. Having quoted documents in confirmation of this statement, the right honorable gentleman next turned to the imputation conveyed in the statement that Mr. Odo Russell had expressed the readiness of this country to go to war, with or without allies, on the question of the neutralization of the Black Sea, and gave it a positive denial, remarking that Mr. Odo Russell had never conveyed to Count Bismarck, and the latter had never implied that he had said, the neutralization of the Black Sea was a matter which England would go to war about with or without allies. Mr. Gladstone also spoke in refutation of the other parts of the right honorable gentleman's speech, and passed a scathing criticism upon the policy which would have received the support of the right honorable gentleman, and which would have led the country—at a time when France was crippled, when Austria was known as long ago as four years to have taken the initiative in proposing the abrogation of that portion of the treaty which related to the Black Sea, and when Prussia had declared that she would not abide by that part of the treaty—to say to Russia, "You must take the consequences," thereby placing herself in a state of estrangement with that Power. In conclusion, he explained the object of the conference—at which the French Ambassador, who had now arrived in London, was to assist—as being to receive, in a manner compatible with the confirmation of international law, the representations which Russia might have to make with reference to the treaty, and to give to those representations a fair and candid hearing, with a view of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the question at issue.

FRANCE.

The Orleans Princes—Prevented from Going to Bordeaux by the Action of M. Thiers—The Orleanist Political Campaign a Failure.

The *Journal de Bordeaux* says:—"The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville are staying in the arrondissement of Libourne, in the Department of the Gironde. They at first intended coming to Bordeaux, but M. Thiers, being made aware of their intention, strongly blamed it, saying that the law by which they are proscribed still is in force, and adding, 'It is my duty to put that law into force, but it does not suit me to apply it. This state of things, however, imposes upon me another duty—that of resigning my functions, which I shall certainly do if they show themselves in Bordeaux.' A friend of the Princes went to meet them and prevailed upon them to remain at Libourne."

The Bordeaux correspondent of the London *Daily News* says that Prince de Joinville kept so closely hidden while he was in Bordeaux that none of the papers announced his presence. "And yet," the writer proceeds, "to my certain knowledge he was actually at the Hotel de France on the day when I telegraphed the news of his arrival. A suite of apartments in the Hôtel de Paris—Allées d'Orleans—had been taken for the Duke d'Aumale and some of the younger princes of the family. But almost the first act of M. Thiers, when he was appointed head of the executive power, was to tell the Prince de Joinville that he and his brother had better go away directly. He gave them to understand that their presence in France was an embarrassment, and that he could not repeal the law of banishment against them without allowing the Count de Chambord and the Bonapartes to return also. The journals, which never said anything about the arrival of the two princes here, now announce their departure. They left on Sunday for England. It is not generally known that the Prince de Joinville is the author of an article in the *Courrier de la Gironde* of February 20, signed F. D. (the initials of Francois d'Orleans), expressing opinions of universal suffrage, which are well known to be those of the Prince from his conversations on the subject with private friends. The composition is labored, and the words so carefully weighed that perspicuity is sacrificed to a straining after importunity. But for extrinsic evidence I should hardly be able to make out its meaning; but with the assistance of a friend who lately had an opportunity of conversing with the Prince de Joinville at Brussels, I am led to believe the Prince means to substance this:—It is a pity that universal suffrage was introduced too precipitately, but it is now impossible to do away with the name; our hope that it will work well in the future must be founded upon the spread of education among the people, and in the meantime some means must be found of excluding the most grossly ignorant from the exercise of it. In short, the Prince contemplates a new law of May 31, which, though in fact it enormously limited the number of electors, professed not to destroy universal suffrage. The Prince, who has been a good deal in America, was quite willing to go in for the republican 'ticket,' provided always that the sovereignty of the nation should be reserved, in case, after reflection, a monarchy should be thought more desirable. These speculations, however, are not now much upon the cards, because, owing to the unexpected attitude assumed by M. Thiers, the Orleanist campaign has been a complete fiasco."

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Rumor That the New Undertaking Will be Withdrawn in London.

Careful of British Neutrality, or Want of Credit?

Income and Expenditures of the Empire of the Czars.

Foreign Loans and Their Amounts—The Financial Situation During Thirty Years Past.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 9, 1871.

I hasten to inform the HERALD by cable telegram that it is extensively rumored to-day, on 'Change and in private circles, that the new Russian loan of sixty millions of dollars, to which I referred in my despatch yesterday as having been introduced by the Rothschilds, will be withdrawn because the Conference is still sitting, and also, it is intimated, because there are fears that the loan may not be successful in this market.

Financial Condition of the Russian Empire.

In connection with the subject of the issue of a new Imperial Russian loan by the Rothschilds—which was announced in the HERALD by cable yesterday, and is again referred to in our telegrams from London to-day—it is interesting to take a retrospective view of the financial condition of the empire of the Czar during a few years past, and of its money liabilities just now and previously contracted for Treasury purposes. From returns recently published in St. Petersburg, it appears that in the early part of the reign of the late Emperor Nicholas, when the currency was in a most satisfactory condition, and "when the policy and acts of the Imperial government seemed to betoken a flourishing state of the exchequer, the actual excess of expenditure over receipts necessitated a recourse to heavy loans from the State banks and from the Commission for the Extinction of the Public Debt." So says an English writer. Thus, the average deficits for the years between 1832 and 1852 amounted to 27,219,810 roubles (£4,309,809), while the war years of 1852 to 1856 brought with them deficits that averaged 175,504,400 roubles, or £27,786,197. At the same time the ordinary revenue was steadily on the increase, that of 1852 being forty-four per cent above the receipts of 1832. A public mischief, however, lay in the increase of the expenditure at a far more rapid rate—namely, ninety-seven per cent per annum. These yearly deficits were covered without attracting attention, by sums withdrawn from banks and other institutions under government, in which the public were then in the habit of depositing their money. These figures have been extracted from a statistical work recently published by the Russian Ministry of the Interior, which thus for the first time made known the results of the audit of the public accounts up to the year 1861.

The following table shows the excess of Russian expenditure over revenue for a period of thirty years, and the foreign loans by which the deficiency has been partially met:—

Year.	Actual Excess of Revenue.	Expenditure.	Foreign Loans.
1832	137,047,265	4,842,354	—
1833	131,960,867	9,472,471	—
1834	122,421,465	21,306,641	—
1835	152,695,508	15,045,667	—
1836	166,160,245	6,545,935	—
1837	158,436,660	5,373,498	—
1838	159,435,143	10,997,735	—
1839	165,181,097	14,225,961	—
1840	165,190,240	22,789,396	1,431,553 70
1841	176,609,823	19,157,667	4,061,651 44
1842	183,926,346	26,620,258	5,770,035 16
1843	188,332,091	23,181,135	7,072,227 63
1844	194,813,321	21,018,223	11,992,133 93½
1845	196,947,527	27,136,242	11,676,379 88½
1846	213,750,475	30,970,883	10,553,877 8
1847	229,863,869	35,102,499	60,773 48
1848	222,673,837	62,114,799	10,528,234 0
1849	211,037,247	59,428,324	2,654,161 14
1850	224,640,573	62,545,920	15,113,113 50½
1851	224,811,120	55,703,979	18,656,292 82
1852	248,228,612	62,030,432	5,434,424 90½
1853	261,913,728	51,172,650	—
1854	269,540,634	123,218,224	17,381,339 72½
1855	264,119,156	261,859,316	30,548,800 51
1856	253,587,389	255,777,324	35,865,823 11½
1857	309,412,890	33,442,755	5,135,896 33
1858	358,360,037	4,986,437	752,226 32
1859	344,703,157	5,811,760	239,975 76½
1860	350,916,431	51,322,792	34,600,000 0
1861	411,584,163	2,212,693	—

The English statistician goes on to say that, while the indebtedness of the State was trebled between 1845 and 1866, the population of the empire of Russia only increased eleven per cent, the ordinary revenue rose from 197,000,000 to about 345,000,000, or seventy-five per cent, and the foreign trade of the country remained almost stationary. Having thus reviewed the state in which M. de Reutern found the imperial exchequer, he proceeds to analyze the budgets published since 1862. In the subjoined figures the first line stands for total expenditure; the second for ordinary and special revenue, deducting anticipated deficits in receipts (four millions yearly), and the third the gross deficit for the respective years:—

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
306,619,739	343,357,989	327,001,738	376,692,514
291,961,839	328,160,090	350,695,670	355,695,407
14,757,900	15,707,779	46,456,128	22,398,107

It is almost impossible to state with accuracy the sums which the Russian government spent since 1862 in excess of its ordinary revenue. The accounts between the St. Petersburg Treasury and the State bank are of so complicated a nature as to defy any inquiry for the purpose of making a statement that would be beyond dispute. But setting aside the floating debt of the Treasury towards the State bank, the loans to which the Russian government has resorted between the years 1862 and 1866 would appear to be above 500,000,000 roubles, or about 100,000,000 roubles annually (about £15,000,000), being about 361,521,000 roubles more than the public were led to anticipate by the published budgets.

THE BAVARIAN ELECTIONS.

Card from Consul General Posing.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE NORTH GERMAN UNION, NEW YORK, March 9, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Allow me to correct an error, into which you have been led by a cable despatch published this morning, relating to elections said to have been held in Bavaria to the Chambers. No elections have taken place for the Bavarian Chambers, which, after having, by the representatives, adopted the federal treaties by a vote of 102 against 48, on the 21st of January (as announced in the HERALD of January 24), have adjourned. The Upper House having passed these treaties before almost unanimously the formal ratifications were exchanged immediately between the respective governments. Bavaria having thus become a member of the German empire, and the constitution of the latter being complete, the central government ordered the elections for the German Parliament (Reichstag) to be held throughout the whole empire on the 3d of March. To this Parliament Bavaria deputes forty-eight members, and these were elected, as the despatch indicates, in a proportion favorable to the national liberals against the coalition of the ultramontanes and democrats—so called patriots—entirely reversing the former state of things as expressed in the last general elections to the now defunct Zoll-Parliament.

The result of the German elections, which are conducted on the same system as in this country, must have been known in Germany on the 4th of March, and all over Europe at least in the beginning of this week. It is to be regretted that, while the most insignificant circumstances are constantly reported by the costly way of the cable, news of events which may contain the signature of European history for the next years, are withheld, and that when bits of such intelligence are given the same should be expressed in such a form as to lead to conclusions contrary to what the facts signify. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHANNES POSING, Consul General.

DUTY ON SALT.—A few days since a Boston merchant received a cargo of salt, the prime cost of which was $1,106. The duty paid to the government on this cargo was $2,374 in gold.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, March 9—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day flour was lower, but wheat was relatively firmer, but almost inactive. The cotton market was quiet and heavy.

MONEY FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT.

The money market was steady and rates are about stereotyped at four to five per cent on stock collaterals and four per cent on government bonds. Five per cent was less freely paid to-day and there is a disposition to contest the value of money on call at that figure.

In discounts there is a fair business doing in prime mercantile paper at 6½ a 7 per cent, but some favorite names are occasionally taken at six per cent.

In foreign exchange very little was doing, remitters being disposed to wait until as late as possible before engaging for Saturday's mail. Rates were firm, and some of the leading drawers asked 109¾ for sixty day sterling, but elsewhere the prime bankers drew at 109¾ for sixty days and 110⅝ for sight.

THE NEW LOAN.

The various agents in this city for the new loan received by mail to-day the blanks and forms to be used in taking subscriptions for the new bonds. The postponement of the issue of the loan until May 1 has temporarily placed in abeyance all discussion as to the probabilities of success. It seems the general impression, however, that a reaction from the present indifference is very likely to occur in the meantime, and that the chances of success will be certainly improved by the delay and a fuller canvass of the merits of the new loan here and in Europe.

GOLD LOWER—111¾ A 111½.

The gold market opened strong on the impression that the directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly meeting to-day, would advance the rate of discount to 3½, and upon the ascertained firmness of the foreign exchanges rose to 111¾, its quotation at 111½ a 111¾ being bought by estimates and guesses that the specie shipments of Saturday would range all the way from a million to two millions of dollars. The cable, late in the day, dispatched all fears of an alteration in the rate of discount and gold gradually settled off to 111¼, especially as the news was accompanied by the additional information that 62's in London were up to 92½. Moreover, the bids for the government gold sold to-day were not extravagant—the total amount called for being only $4,083,500, against $2,000,000 offered for sale. The bids were twenty-four in number at 110.50 a 111.50, and the awarded lots were placed at 111.24 a 111.50. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111½	2 P. M.	111¼
11 A. M.	111½	2:32 P. M.	111½
11:55 A. M.	111¾	3 P. M.	111½
12 M.	111½	4 P. M.	111¼
12:10 P. M.	111½	5:30 P. M.	111½ a 111¾
1 P. M.	111¾		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 3 to 4 per cent for carrying. Exceptionally a late transaction occurred at flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$43,058,000
Gold balances	1,052,405
Currency balances	1,184,949

GOVERNMENTS IRREGULAR.

The government list was irregular, though in the main strong. The ten-forties were demoralized in the forenoon, and sales were made at as low as 108¾. The foreign bankers bought the '62's quite freely for export, in order to realize a little difference in favor of the London quotations, taking into consideration the price of gold. The issues which have been so spasmodic in their upward movement, as already described in this column, have slowly settled back to an equality with the rest of the market, which was steady and firm under the restoration of the equilibrium.

STOCKS STRONG AND HIGHER.

The stock market remained heavy during most of the forenoon, owing to the continued uncertainty as to the condition of money at London; but on the discovery that the recent apprehensions of a monetary disturbance there were at least premature, if not groundless, buyers took courage, and the market steadily improved until, toward the close of business in the Long Room, the feeling was cheerful and the tone of business buoyant. The leading feature was Western Union Telegraph, which took another fresh start and advanced as far as 55¾, almost without a reaction. Union Pacific was worried by the "bears" with a rumor that a movement is on foot to have the new Congress repeal the legislation of the old on the subject of the interest payments of the company on the subsidy bonds, and sold as low as 27, but recovered to 28. Pacific Mail, which is in the hands of a clique who are maneuvring to get possession of as much stock as possible, preparatory to a reduction of the capital stock, was treated to a fresh and efficient denial of the subsidy matter and fell off to 44¾. Cleveland and Pittsburg (which might be called Quicksilver) jumped about between 114¾ and 117¾. Lake Shore sold down to 97¼, at which price the "bulls" took nearly 29,000 shares, which had been borrowed by the "bears," to be thrown upon and "slam" down the market. The "bears" having disposed of their stock the price rose to 98¾. The buoyant feeling toward the close was strengthened by a rumor that the Russian loan had been withdrawn from the London market, and hence the easy situation of affairs there to-day as reported by the cable.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading speculative stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	97¾	96¾
New York Central scrip	93¾	92¾
Erie	21¾	21¾
Harlem	125	127¾
Reading	102¾	101¾
Lake Shore	98¾	97¼
Wabash	55	54
Pittsburg	117¾	114
Northwestern	80	79
Northwestern preferred	93¾	92¾
Rock Island	112¾	110¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	55¾	54¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	77¼	76¼
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	43¾
C. C. and I. C.	21¾	20¾
Union Pacific	29½	27
Western Union Telegraph	55¾	55
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¼

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the closing street prices for government bonds:—United States currency sixes, 114¾ a 114½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 115¾ a 115½; do. do., coupon, 115¾ a 115½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112 a 112½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112½ a 112¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112 a 112¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112 a 112¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 111 a 111½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 111 a 111½; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111 a 111½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111¾ a 111½; do. ten-forties, registered, 109 a 109½; do. do., coupon, 109½ a 109¾.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG—SOUTH CAROLINAS ACTIVE.

The Southern list was generally firm, the Virginias, old North Carolinas and the various issues of South Carolina being particularly firm. In the last mentioned quite an upward movement has taken place on the announcement that the Legislature has adjourned, thus ending the applications for State aid from several railroads which were pending during the session. A bill passed to authorize a sterling loan of £1,200,000, which is to be strictly applied to the refunding of the present debt as fast as it matures, while, in order that the loan may go to Europe on favorable terms, the same law enacts that no loan shall be raised in the future without the sanction of a two-thirds vote of the people. This last section makes the limitation of the sterling loan a contract, and hence the law cannot be repealed by any future Legislature, for the reason that the impairment of a contract would be unconstitutional. The new bonds sold at 66¾ for the April issues, which carry a three per cent coupon, payable in gold on the 1st of next month. The following were the closing street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64 a 64¾; do., new, 64 a 64¾; Virginia, ex coupon, 66 a 67; do., new, 67 a 67½; do., registered stock, old, 52 a 52½; Georgia sixes, 82 a 83; do. sevens, 90 a 90½; do. do., old, 91 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 48 a 49; do. funding, 1866, 40 a 40½; do. do., 1868, 30 a 31; do., new, 25 a 26½; do. special tax, 20 a 21; Missouri sixes, 91¾ a 92; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90 a 91; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 70; do., new, 68 a 68; do. levee sixes, 72 a 75; do. do., eights, 85 a 89; do. Penitentiary sevens, 72 a 75; do. railroad eights, 89 a 92; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 100 a 100¼; do. railroad eights, 93 a 98; South Carolina sixes, 80 a 85; do. new, January and July, 65 a 65½; do. do., April and October, 66½ a 67; do. registered stock, old, 65 a 70; Arkansas sixes, 55 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 84 a 85; do. interest eights, 75 a 78; do. second mortgage eights, 54 a 55; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 76 a 80; do. do. second mortgage eights, 70 a 72; New Orleans and Jackson Railroad first mortgage, 85 a 87; do. do. second mortgage, 75 a 78; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 88 a 90; do. do. second mortgage, 77 a 80; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 60 a 65; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 72 a 75; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 52 a 55; Memphis city sixes, 54 a 55; Savannah city sevens, 82 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 74 a 76; do. issue railroads, sixes, 70 a 75; do., new sevens, 71 a 72.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

The following is a summary of the last annual report of the Quicksilver Mining Company:—

During the year 1870 the production of quicksilver amounted to 14,423 flasks, of 76½ pounds each, which were delivered to D. O. Mills under contract for the sum of $452,060. The company received for rentals of real estate during the year $30,119. The expenditures during the year amounted to $428,575, of which $89,178 was laid out in tunnelling and other permanent improvements. The capital stock now stands as follows:—Preferred stock, 42,913 shares, and common 57,087 shares. The bonded debt amounts to $1,500,000. The company is out of debt, has a working cash capital on hand of $60,000 after paying the interest due on its bonds the 1st of January last, besides ore reserved at the mines, worth $40,000, and 297 flasks of undelivered quicksilver, worth at least $9,000. The company have a contract to deliver the product of the mines to D. O. Mills, who represents the Bank of California, at $31 per flask, although the market price is now $76 per flask. This contract expires by its own limitation in April, 1872. This contract was made by the retiring board, and we understand that the new board are taking advice as to its validity. Should it be annulled even with the present yield of the mines the receipts of the company would be more than doubled.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, March 9—10:15 A. M.

$10000 US 5-20, r, '62	111¾	125 shs Am M U Ex b c	48
20000 US 5-20, c, '65	112½	200 N Y C & H R R	97
500 US 5-20, c, '65, m sm	110¾	200 do b c	97¼
50000 US 5-20, c, '67	111	200 do	97¼
500 do small	110¾	300 do	97¼
1600 Tenn 6's, new	64½	500 do	97¾
10000 Va 6's, new	66	10000 N Y C & H R cf	92½
2000 Geo 7's, gold bds	93¾	10000 do b c	93½
6000 N Car 6's, old	47¾	20000 do	95
6000 do	47¾	40000 do	95½
5000 N C 6's, n	26½	200 Erie RR	21¾
10000 SC 6's, n, Jan & July	64	400 do	21¾
7000 do	64½	500 Harlem RR	128
10000 do	65	100 do s30	127¾
11000 do	64¾	200 Reading RR	101¾
10000 do	64¾	400 do	101¾
16000 do	64½	500 do	101¾
47000 do Ap & Oct	67	600 do	101¾
2000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo iss	90¾	50 do	101¾
6000 do	90¾	10 do	101
7000 do	90½	1200 L S & M S RR	97¾
10000 Ark 7's, 1st L R & F S RR Co	59	200 do	97¾
2000 N Y Cen 6's, '85	98	1000 do b c	97¾
2000 Hud Riv 2d s f bds	103	2000 do	97¾
10000 Cen Pac gold bds	93¾	100 Mich Central RR	118
17000 do	93¾	10 Panama RR	75
16000 U Pac RR 1st m	88	50 do	74¾
20000 Union Pac 10's inc	70	50 do b30	75
5000 Mich S & N I 2d s f	101	100 Un Pac RR	29¾
11000 Alt & Ter H 2d pf	84½	200 do b c	29½
4000 Chi & NW con	88½	100 do	29¾
10000 T & W 1st, St L d	89¾	200 do	28
4000 Tol & Wab eq bds	80	100 do	27¾
5000 Gt West 2d m	53	100 do	27¾
4000 C & RI & P RR 7's	98¾	200 do	27¾
4000 do	98	100 do	27¾
1000 C & NW 1st m	93¾	200 Cleve & Pitts RR	114¾
5000 N J Cen b	109¾	400 do	114¾
1000 Cler & P 2d m	90	400 do	115
4000 Cleve & Pitts sh	82	100 do	115¼
2000 St L & I M 1st m	89¾	200 do b c	115¼
15000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st	104½	100 Ch & N W RR	79
20000 do	104¾	200 do	79¼
1000 M & St P 7's 10 con	95	200 do b c	79¾
5000 T & W, 1st m, w d	83¾	100 do s3	79¾
1000 N Y & N H 6's, bds	101	400 C & N W pfd	92¾
2500 Clev Pit & Mis 1st	88½	100 do	93¾
1500 Lake Shore bds	95½	200 do bet call	93¾
5000 Long Dock bds	85¾	200 do

"QUEER."

Hard Times for Counterfeiters—Arrest of "The Flying Dutchman"—He Is Safe in Harrisburg Jail.

The following characteristic despatch was received by Colonel Whitley, at the United States Secret Service Bureau, in Bleecker street, yesterday morning:—

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 9, 1871.

To Colonel WHITLEY, United States Secret Service Bureau, No. 52 Bleecker street:—

Flying Dutchman dead to rights at last. Job done last night. Fixed in Harrisburg jail to await hearing. Coney in his possession.

Any one reading this highly intelligible document would no doubt imagine from the first sentence that whoever was

THE WINGED INDIVIDUAL

from Fatherland he had taken his last fly, and had gone just beyond that bourn from which he could not well get back again. Arriving at this decision he would be rather startled by the announcement that the "Flying Dutchman" could

USE HIS WINGS NO LONGER,

through the fact that he was "fixed in Harrisburg jail;" and then comes the mysterious phrase "coney in his possession." When this mysterious document was presented to our reporter by a United States detective yesterday morning his first impression was that the former had forgotten the gravity of his profession and was perpetrating what poor Artemus Ward would have called "a retched goak." On informing the detective of his suspicions the former at once "put up his back," and, with an indignant face and a mild expletive, assured him of the genuineness of the telegram in the following epigrammatic terms:—

"THAT'S ON THE SQUARE;"

he's dead to rights I tell you." The reporter at once apologized for his unworthy suspicions, and in a deprecating tone pleaded his ineficiency in the matter of languages, and politely begged the favor of a translation. With a faint smile of contempt for the reportorial ignorance he volunteered the following rendering of the

SYRO CHALDAIC DESPATCH:

Flying Dutchman then is not gifted with wings, nor yet is he dead. No myth is he, however, but a real live native born American pedler, who, from the extraordinary rapidity with which he passes, or rather has passed—for he "is dead to rights at last," and

THE MARVELLOUS QUICKNESS

with which he has transacted all his operations, both as pedler and large dealer in counterfeits, has obtained the *soubriquet* of Flying Dutchman. He has not gone to the land of shadows, and the only things which separate him from this world are the high walls of Harrisburg jail. Under the wing of the Flying Dutchman when the detectives tapped him on the shoulder were found several hundred dollars in counterfeit money. For four months now the detectives

HAVE BEEN ON HIS TRACK,

but he has hitherto always eluded their vigilance. They tracked him from New York through Pennsylvania, but everywhere they went they found that the

"BIRD HAD FLOWN."

He was one of the very few great counterfeiters at large, and, as he was known to be a most cautious and expert dealer in counterfeits, both in New York and all through the neighboring States, they were most anxious to secure them. His real name is Milton Berger, and, under the guise of a travelling pedler, he has succeeded in distributing a vast amount of queer currency. Within the last fifteen days

OVER FIFTY COUNTERFEITERS

have been arrested by the secret service force. In Pennsylvania alone over twenty have been secured; in Jersey five; in Canada, Massachusetts and New England fifteen, and in Trenton, N. J., seventeen beer stamp counterfeiters, or, as they are known to the detectives, as

"BEER MEN."

At present, Colonel Whitley states there are only three plates in existence—one fifty cent plate, one two dollar and one ten.

BUFFALO BOAT CLUB.—The Buffalo Boat Club elected new officers for the ensuing year on Tuesday last. The club has a new boat house, an eight-oar barge, a six-oar lap streak, a four-oar clinker, one double scull and three single scull boats.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid Cartoon representing the Modern Moses, together with the very latest News by Cable up to the hour of publication of the situation in France; also Telegraphic Despatches from All Parts of the World; The Ocean Highway of the Future; Life in the South; Miss Generalissimo Carroll; The Arkansas Impeachment Muddle, and The Joint High Commission. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Artistic, Literary, Fashionable, Political, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements, Chronological; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

PATTERSON—KNAUER.—In this city, on Wednesday, March 8, by the Rev. William Mcallister, GEORGE PATTERSON to MISS HANNAH E. KNAUER, all of this city.

Died.

ABRAMS.—On Wednesday, March 8, AMSEL O. ABRAMS, aged 49 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his brother, No. 30 Suffolk street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SUMMONS.—Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M.—Brethren—You are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, No. 94½ Broadway, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Amsel O. Abrams. Per order. JOSIAH PARKIN, Secretary.

ALLEN.—On Thursday, March 9, AMELIA, daughter of the late Stephen Allen, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, from the Pilgrim Baptist church in West Thirty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, March 9, EDMUND ANDERSON, SR., in the 87th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRINKERHOFF.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, March 9, CORNELIUS I. BRINKERHOFF, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of Ann Eliza Van Nuyse, at Jamaica.

BRADY.—On Thursday, March 9, ELIZA HARVEY, the beloved wife of James Brady, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 253 First avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BROWN.—On Thursday, March 9, after a long illness, JANE REQUA, relict of John F. Brown, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her daughter, Mrs. George L. Morison, and her son, Augustus Brown, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 127 Grand street, Jersey City, this (Friday) afternoon, at four o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown for interment on Saturday by the 10:30 A. M. train.

BURRELL.—At 64 East 128th street, on Wednesday, March 8, SUSAN J. BURRELL, aged 77 years.

Funeral this day (Friday), at twelve o'clock noon, from her late residence.

Jamaica (West India) papers please copy.

CHAPMAN.—On Thursday, March 9, ELIZA A. NORRIS, wife of Vincent Chapman, in the 25th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 124 West Forty-fourth street, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CLIFF.—On Wednesday, March 8, after a short and painful illness, JOHN CLIFF, son of William Cliff, aged 25 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 265 Monroe street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CONLIN.—At his residence, 351 First avenue, on Thursday, March 9, LAWRENCE CONLIN, aged 45 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

CONNOR.—On Thursday, March 9, THOMAS CONNOR, a native of Eyreconnt, county Galway, Ireland, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother Patrick, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 409 East Ninth street. A solemn mass of requiem will be held on Saturday morning, at the Church of the Nativity, Second avenue, near Second street, at ten o'clock.

CURLEY.—On Wednesday, March 8, MICHAEL CURLEY, aged 9 years, 1 month and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 400 West Twenty-sixth street.

DURAND.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 9, SENECA FRANCIS DURAND, aged 24 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his sister, No. 121 Varick street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

EGBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 9, after a short illness, JACOB EGBERT, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 246 High street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FOX.—At the Everett House, in this city, on the 9th of third month, WILLIAM W. FOX, in the 37th year of his age.

GILL.—At her son's residence, 569 Tenth avenue, after a severe illness, ANN GILL, native of county Longford, parish of Kloe Drumlish, Ireland, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

GOLDON.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, March 8, MARY ANN GOLDON, aged 34 years, 7 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 236 Leonard street, corner of Power, Williamsburg, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HARRIS.—On Thursday, March 9, MARGARET E. HARRIS, wife of John Harris, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from 414 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HEANEY.—On Thursday, March 9, FANNIE, relict of Henry Heaney.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, William J. and Henry M. Heaney, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, 49 Sheriff street, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

HICKS.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 7, ELIZA J., widow of James E. Hicks.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Charles N. Hicks, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's church, on the Heights, corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

HYDE.—At Sudberry, Vt., on Friday, March 3, MATTIE, only child of A. W. and Lizzie B. Hyde, in the 4th year of her age.

KAUFMANN.—On Tuesday, March 7, BELLA, infant daughter of Adolph and Sarah Kaufmann, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 57 West Thirteenth st., this (Friday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

KEARNS.—On Thursday, March 9, JOSEPH W., son of James and Elizabeth Kearns, aged 1 year, 11 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 555 Eleventh avenue, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

KLUMPF.—On Thursday morning, March 9, after a short but severe illness, C. L. KLUMPF, aged 52 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 180 Prospect street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

LANE.—At Queens, L. I., on Wednesday, March 8, M. LOUISE LANE, aged 26 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Benjamin Lane, at Queens Hotel, L. I.

LEDENTU.—On Saturday, March 4, at the residence of her son-in-law, SARAH LEDENTU, in the 76th year of her age.

LOVE.—On Thursday, March 9, ABBY E., infant daughter of Joseph and Eliza A. Love.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

MARCUS.—The members of the Mutual Benefit and Burial Society are hereby invited to attend the funeral of Zadoc Marcus, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock, from No. 141 West Forty ninth street.

HENRY DAVISON, President.

MARCUS.—The members of the Forty-fourth street synagogue are hereby invited to attend the funeral of Zadoc Marcus, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock, from No. 111 West Forty-ninth street.

I. S. ISAACS, Secretary.

MARCUS.—The members of Mendeissohn Benevolent Society are invited to appear this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock, at No. 141 West Forty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to attend the funeral of our late member, Zadoc Marcus. By order of the President.

JOSEPH B. FALK, Secretary.

MARRIN.—On Wednesday, March 8, after a short illness FRANCIS S. MARRIN, son of Mary and the late Patrick Marrin, aged 29 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, William McKoon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of his mother, 15 Prince street, corner of Elizabeth street. The remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MASTERTON.—On Thursday, March 9, at Bronxville, GEORGE M. MASTERTON, in the 27th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOONEY.—On Thursday, March 9, HUGH MOONEY aged 48 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, southeast corner of Eighteenth street and Third avenue, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

MCCARTHY.—On Tuesday, March 7, FRANCIS MCCARTHY, aged 35 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 214 West Seventeenth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Corinthian Lodge, No 458 F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, No. 8 Union square, on Friday, the 10th inst., at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Francis McCarthy. EDWIN LEACH, Master.

MCCULLOUGH.—On Thursday, March 2, JAMES E., son of James R. and Anna P. McCullough, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends, and the friends of M. Zeiman, are invited to hear a discourse to be delivered by the Rev. J. Q. Adams upon his death, in the East Baptist church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison streets, on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

MCCULLY.—On Wednesday, March 8, after a long and tedious illness, JOSEPH P. MCCULLY, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 194 Sixth avenue, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MCKNIGHT.—On Thursday, March 9, MARIA, widow of J. M. S. McKnight, M. D.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, Charles S. McKnight, in Poughkeepsie, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock.

MCMULLIN.—On Wednesday, March 8, ENOS MCMULLIN, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 103 West Forty-ninth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

O'BRINE.—On Thursday morning, March 9, JOHN O'BRINE, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and those of his uncles, Denis and Patrick Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 144 East Forty-third street, near Third avenue, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

P. QUINN.—Suddenly, at No. 110 West Forty-fourth street, on Thursday, March 9, MARY QUINN, a native of Ballon, county Carlow, Ireland, aged 35 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty seventh street, near Broadway, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock.

REA.—On Wednesday, March 8, DAVID F. REA, aged 57 years.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Twenty-sixth street, Paterson, N. J.

ROACH.—On Wednesday morning, March 8, ALFRED ROACH, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 51 Wilson street, Williamsburg, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

RYAN.—On Tuesday evening, March 7, JANE RYAN, widow of James Ryan, formerly of Rahood, parish of Castletown, county Meath, Ireland, aged 90 years.

The relatives and friends of her son, Cornelius Ryan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 544 Tenth avenue, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock precisely. Her remains will be conveyed to the Church of the Holy Cross, where a solemn high mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Hudson County Catholic Cemetery, Jersey City.

New Orleans papers please copy.

SHERWOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, March 8, EDWIN C., infant son of James C. and Lilly M. Sherwood, aged 7 weeks and 3 days.

Funeral at 83 South Ninth street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

STANFELD.—MARGARET, the beloved daughter of Edward Scully, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place from No. 150 Orchard street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of the family and those of her brother, Daniel J., are respectfully invited to attend.

Cork papers please copy.

STRANGE.—At Ingleside, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, on Wednesday, March 8, MARY BRUSON, the beloved mother of E. R. and A. B. Strange, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday afternoon. Carriages will be in waiting at Hastings depot on the arrival of the two P. M. train per Hudson River Railroad.

SULLIVAN.—On Wednesday, March 8, CATHARINE SULLIVAN, a native of Cork, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Vincent's Hospital, on Saturday morning, at nine o'clock; thence to St. Joseph's church for requiem mass at half-past nine o'clock. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

TERHUNE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, March 7, MARTHA, wife of Hon. Jacob C. Terhune, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the True Reformed Dutch church, Hackensack.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, March 8, of general debility, ANDREW THOMPSON, aged 89 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 329 Front street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UTASSY.—On Tuesday, March 7, CARL UTASSY, in his 45th year.

ACACIA LODGE, No. 27, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend an emergent meeting at the lodge room, corner Fourth and Greene streets, on Friday, 10th inst., at half-past twelve P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, Carl Utassy.

By order of the M. C. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In this city, on Tuesday, March 7, JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, M. D., in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's chapel, Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

WARNER.—On Wednesday, March 8, after a lingering illness, CORNELIA D. WARNER, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends and relatives, and those of her husband, Abraham Warner, California, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 111 Allen street, on Saturday, at twelve o'clock noon.

San Francisco papers please copy.

WATERS.—On Tuesday, March 7, MARTIN WATERS, in the seventy-third year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from his late residence, 116 Charlton street. The remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, thence to Eleventh street Cemetery for interment.

WOOD.—At Aiken, S. C., on Saturday, March 4, LUCIUS S. WOOD, aged 43 years, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—SPLENDID (NEW) OFFICES—$500 TO $2,500 each, at 245 Broadway; some of them the best lighted rooms in the city (by a new process); warmed by steam; fronting upon the open City Hall Park. A Suit of two to five connected rooms, fire for insurance or other companies. ORANGE JUDD & CO., 245 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE CORNER STORE TO LET—NORTHwest corner of avenue C and Seventh street; possession May 1; lease given; would let the whole house if desired. Apply to J. C. RAPP, 365 Rivington street.

A LARGE, FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY (CORNER), adjacent to 42d street and near depot, will rent for a good interest on investment. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED FEED STORE, 636 HUDSON street, to let; immediate possession. E. L. & E. T. BURNHAM, 600 Hudson street.

A LEASE FOR A FOUR STORY HOUSE AND STORE in the Sixth avenue, near Twenty-third street; also two other Stores to let, in Sixth avenue. J. GLAENZTER, 489 Sixth avenue.

A.—THREE FLOORS, ABOVE STORE, ON BROADway, near Union square and Seventeenth street; very desirable for dressmaking, millinery or any light business. S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A STORE TO LET—AT 1,379 BROADWAY, 12X65; plate glass front; rent $800. Apply to W. C. LESSTER, 1,379 Broadway, corner Thirty-fourth street.

A LARGE AND SMALL STORE TO LET—ON EIGHTH avenue, near Forty-sixth street; rent $1,200 and $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. C. LESSTER, 1,379 Broadway, corner Thirty-fourth street.

BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY STREET, OVER IMporters and Traders' National Bank.—Entire Floor, 85x100, to lease; light, air, steam heat; short, easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—UNDER ST. NICHOLAS Hotel. Apply at 513 Broadway.

CORNER STORE AND HOUSE TO LEASE—563 SECOND avenue, corner of Thirty-first street, now occupied as a liquor store. Apply to J. WILSON, 195 South street.

CORTLANDT STREET HOTEL TO LEASE—JUST REbuilt; modern improvements; restaurant, dining room, bar, &c.; great thoroughfare. J. W. R. & M. S. BROMLEY, 62 Wall street.

ENTIRE UPPER PART OF HOUSE 1,255 BROADWAY, corner Thirty-first street, suitable for offices, studios, light business or dwelling; sixteen rooms. Inquire on premises, of PORTER & BLISS.

EARLE'S HOTEL BUILDING.—A LARGE STORE AND Basement, under hotel, to let reasonable for a term of years. Apply at Hotel office.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 164 WEST SIDE, NEAR TWENTYsecond street.—High basement Store to let, about 30 feet deep, well lighted and suitable for any respectable business. Apply on the premises.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS—50X100, TO LET, IN THE marble building 466 and 468 Broome street, corner of Greene street. Inquire in same building of J. R. TALMENBERG, up stairs.

FOR RENT—THE ELIGIBLE STORE NO. 10 MAIDEN lane. Apply on the premises.

FACTORY—132 MERCER STREET, THREE STORIES, and basement; well lighted; engine, boiler and steam elevator, cheap rent. Apply on premises.

LOFT TO LET—AT NO. 7 WOOSTER STREET, THREE doors above Canal.

LOFT TO LET—NO. 164 CHATHAM STREET, SUITable for an office. Apply to L. C. SANDFORD, 153 Bowery.

OFFICE TO LET—TO FIRST CLASS PHYSICIAN OR dentist; location unsurpassed; other Rooms, if required. Apply at No. 4 West Twenty eighth street.

OFFICE—TO PHYSICIANS OR DENTISTS, IN FIRST class private house, No. 4 East Twenty-ninth street, second house from Fifth avenue, or will be rented to gentlemen, without board.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS, LARGE AND small, well lighted; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 329 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER—CORNER FIRST AND NORTH THIRD streets, Williamsburg; Floor 98x45, well lighted, hoist, &c. Apply on premises to C. W. KENNEDY & CO.

STEAM POWER—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 115 Leonard street to let, with steady power, also, First Floor and Basement of same building. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, to let.—Best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the Engineer, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE—TWO AT LOFTS, EACH 82x113; have been used for manufacturing sewing machines. Those desirous of having the best lofts, as regards light, steam and general accommodation, will please apply on premises. C. W. ALCOTT, corner Eighteenth street and avenue B.

STORE AND LOFTS TO LET—69 GOLD STREET, NEAR Beekman; rent $2,000; four floors, basement and vault, 30 feet front. Apply at 84 Gold street.

STORE FLOOR AND LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHout Steam Power. Apply at New York Shuttle Sewing Machine Company's factory, 327 Sixth street, near Bowery.

STORES ON THIRD AVENUE.—BEST BLOCK UP town for business; rent $750 per year each. S. THOMPSON & SON, 1,475 Third av., near Eighty-third st.

TO LEASE.

Having decided to consolidate our manufacturing at our EXTENSIVE WORKS, on Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets and Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues, we will lease our IRON BUILDING ON CENTRE STREET, (except the office), together with Buildings on Walker and Elm streets, with or without Steam Power. Apply to J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, 139, 141 and 143 Centre street, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LEASE—THE FRONT BASEMENT OFFICE, WITH immediate possession, No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner of Fulton street; also the Second Story Front Office, suitable for banking, insurance, &c. Apply at 159 Fulton street, room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LEASE—FOR DWELLING OR BUSINESS PURposes, 102 East Fourteenth street, one door from Fourth avenue, 25x90 ft. S. R. KETCHAM, 318 Fourth avenue.

TO LEASE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED COAL YARD, Sheds, &c.; plenty of room; water privileges if desired; foot of Twentieth street, North river; on very low terms. ICE COMPANY, 432 Canal street.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NOS. 1,136 and 1,138 Broadway, corner of Twenty-sixth street. Also the store and Basement No. 214 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street. Apply to the Janitor, in the building, or to J. W. S. DEY, 60 Beaver street.

TO LEASE—STORE 651 BROADWAY, 25X70 FEET, through to Mercer street; rent $7,500. Apply on premises, or at 125 Fulton street.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 713 Broadway, offers for lease the long established Clothing Stand No. 3 Bowery. Store and Dwelling, 324 Water street. The brick House 45 Hudson street.

I have several applications for Stores, Houses and Apartments.

TO LET—A STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE, ON Grand street, near Ludlow; good location for dry goods; store 30 feet deep. Inquire at 355 Broadway. J. E. ANDREWS.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, IN 101 LEWIS street, from May 1; if required immediately. Address 316 East Thirteenth street, between avenues A and B, the coal yard.

TO LET—THE MODERN IRON FRONT BUILDING No. 335 Pearl street, directly opposite Fulton street; fine cellar. W. H. BUNN, No. 24 West Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET—STORE ON FOURTH AVENUE; PLATE glass front. The whole or part of Dwelling will be let with same, if desired. Inquire on premises, 125 Fourth avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

TO LET—A BAKERY, ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS; the three story front and rear Building, 24 South Fifth avenue, late Lacroix street. Apply at No. 3 Lewis street.

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING IN THE BUSINESS centre of Mount Vernon, forty-five minutes from the city by New Haven cars; a splendid chance for a good business man, either in the dry goods, groceries, boot and shoe or millinery trade; will be rented on favorable terms to the right party. For particulars apply to R. MORRISON, 279 Canal street.

TO LET—SEVERAL WELL LIGHTED OFFICES, on first floor, 88 South street; also Lofts. Apply to JOHN L. SLOOT, 88 South street.

TO LET—STORE NO. 175 HAMILTON AVENUE, Brooklyn; well established; five years as a low store; the best location on the avenue. Inquire on the premises of JAMES TOWNHILL.

TO LET—FOR SHOP OR FACTORY, 122 EAST THIRteenth street, about 600 feet east of Broadway, 25x100, two stories, for a term of years; $2,000. Permits from H. MERRITT, 58 Third avenue.

TO LET—LARGE BASEMENT, 44X95, AT 252 AND 254 Bowery, Gessner's Building; rent $1,000; and one in 612 East Fourteenth street, 25x81, for $600. Inquire at 225 Fifth street, of M. BAUST.

TO LET—FOR A LIQUOR, TEA OR FURNITURE store, the well known public house, Jackson Hall, corner of Hudson street and Greenwich avenue, excellent location. For particulars apply at 355 Hudson street.

TO LET—AN OFFICE SPACE ON BROADWAY, NEAR Grand street. Address D. D. E., Herald office.

TO LET—AT NO. 615 BROADWAY, BETWEEN HOUSTON and Bleecker streets, the Loft, 100 feet deep; well lighted; also well lighted Offices. Apply to J. PECARE, on the premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building 339 Greenwich street, corner of Jay, for manufacturing or other business purposes; also an Office on first floor. Apply to GEO. W. DORR, on the premises.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, LIGHTED on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises 90 White street.

TO LET—MODERATE RENTS, LISPENARD STREET, near Broadway, Store No. 49, Lofts 45, 47 and 49 and Basement 51. Apply on premises, or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR STORY high stoop House 38 University place, near Eleventh street; first class location for business purposes. Apply at 251 Grand street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING NO. 81 WHITE street; also No 19 West Fifteenth street. W. B. MUNN, 24 West Twenty sixth street.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—THE FINE FIVE story brick store No. 165 Front street; immediate possession can be given if necessary. Apply to PATMAN & CO., 70 and 72 Broad street.

TO LEASE TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY—THE NEW five story Building 49 New Bowery, having a frontage of 39 feet, including two stores which may be altered to one at the option of the lessee. Apply to JOHN G. ATTRIDGE, 261 East Fourth street, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

6TH AVENUE STORE AND HOUSE TO LET OR lease—Five story brown stone, No. 670, one door below Thirty-ninth street; good stand for a book store or any other business. Apply to Mr. or Mrs. ALBERT SMITH, 516 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-first street.

8TH AVENUE.—STORE TO RENT, WEST SIDE, BEtween Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

85 CLIFF STREET—STORE AND BASEMENT TO let; the store is handsomely fitted up with an office and would be let separate. Inquire within.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street, first floor.

	Per Annum.
W. 11th street, between Broadway and University place, 4 story high stoop brown stone, 23 rooms, 25x65x100 feet	$7,000
W. 12th street, between 6th and 7th avenues, 3 story high stoop brick, 20x65x100 feet	3,500
W. 13th street, near 6th avenue, 4 story high stoop brown stone	3,900
W. 28th street, near 5th avenue, 4 story high stoop brick and brown stone, 46x85x100 feet; also stable on rear	4,200
E. 32d street, just east of 5th avenue, 4 story high stoop brick and brown stone	
E. 34th, near Madison avenue, 4 story English basement brown stone	3,000
E. 41st street, between Madison and 5th avenues, 4 story high stoop brown stone, 22x80x100 feet	4,800
E. 41st street, adjoining 5th avenue, 4 story high stoop brown stone	6,000
W. 45d street, between Broadway and 8th avenue, 4 story English basement brick and brown stone, 25x59x100 feet	3,600
W. 43d street, near 5th avenue, 4 story high stoop brown stone, 22x60x100 feet	4,800
E. 45th street, near Lexington avenue, 3 story high stoop brown stone	2,000
W. 47th street, near 6th avenue, 4 story high stoop brown stone, 22x60x100 feet	3,900
W. 48th street, near Broadway, 3 story high stoop brown stone	2,700
E. 50th street, near Lexington avenue, 3 story high stoop brown stone, 20x55x100 feet	2,400
E. 50th street (Beekman Hill), 4 story high stoop brown stone	2,000
W. 52d street, between 5th and 6th avenues, 4 story high stoop brown stone, 22x55x100 feet	4,200
W. 55th street, between Broadway and 8th avenue, 4 story high stoop brown stone, 21x50x100 5 feet	2,500
W. 56th street, between 8th and 9th avenues, 4 story high stoop brown stone, 22x50x100 feet	3,000
W. 57th street, near 8th avenue and Central Park, 4 story high stoop brown stone, 25x65x100 feet	4,750
Lexington avenue, near 67th street, 3 story high stoop brick	2,400
Lexington avenue, corner 55th street, 3 story high stoop brown stone, 21.6x65x85 feet	3,000
Park avenue, near 88th street, 4 story high stoop brown stone, 25 feet wide	
5th avenue, near 32d street, 4 story English basement brown stone, 16.8x65x100 feet; 5 story on rear	6,000

To loan on bond and mortgage on city real estate—$112,000

A SMALL BROWN STONE COTTAGE—ABOVE AND near Fifteenth street and Broadway; nicely furnished, at $85, or unfurnished for $70 per month; desirable for a small family. S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AT 830 3D AV.—FRAME, BRICK AND B. S. HOUSES to let, furnished and unfurnished, on 41st, 43d, 50th, 51st, 54th, 55th, 65th, 71st and 76th sts, and on 2d, 3d and Lexington avenues, rentng from $750, $1,000, $1,200, $1,400 and up to $1,800. Also parts of Houses and Floors of six rooms, at $22, $25, $30 and $35 per month. JAMES ROWE.

AT 830 3D AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE STORY h. s. b. s. House, well and comfortably furnished and in good order; owner's family of four persons would, if suited, board with tenant. JAMES ROWE.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP House, richly furnished, rosewood and walnut, beautifully frescoed, to lease; $200 per month; Murray Hill, Lexington avenue. 41 Liberty street, second floor, front.

A.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FURNISHED HOUSES to rent; various localities; printed list just out. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above 26th st.

BY THE OWNER—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY high stoop House, 23x50, high ceilings, all the modern improvements; nearly elegantly furnished, near Stuyvesant park, on Seventeenth street. Apply at the Public Administrator's office, 115 Nassau street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—IN TWENTY-FIRST street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, four stories, brown stone, high stoop; all modern improvements, including dumb waiter; neighborhood unexceptionable; has always been occupied by owners; rent low to a responsible private family only. Apply to C. A. KIRTLAND, Nos. 8 and 10 Reade street.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE SEA SHORE, south side Staten Island, garden and five acres ground. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED 2½ STORY HOUSE, MODERN improvements, pleasantly located in Cumberland street, Brooklyn; rent $100 per month. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, A FOUR STORY high stoop House, in good order, modern improvements, No. 124 West Twenty-ninth street. Apply to C. SMITH, 44 West Broadway.

TO LET—THREE COMPLETELY FURNISHED Houses, in first class locations, at $175, $250 and $350 per month. Also several unfurnished, for sale and to let. M. GOODHEIM & CO., 868 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—VERY FINE F

REPUBLICAN RUMPUS.

Meeting of the State Central Committee.

A Protracted Yet Lively Session—The Murphyites and Greeleyites Wrestling for Supremacy—The Latter Discomfited—Great Joy in the Murphy Camp.

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday at noon in pursuance to the last adjournment at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Crowds of politicians gathered in the lobbies and the barroom, eagerly discussing the issue of the deliberations. The Murphyites, or administration republicans, mustered in full force and exchanged significant glances that foreshadowed a coming victory. The Fenton-Hank Smith party were anxiously waiting for the verdict, and when the result of the vote was whispered they lapsed into despondency. This

THE JUBILANT MURPHYITES

attributed to their fear of being ejected from the republican camp, and thus losing their present patronage and pay. Collector Murphy and a number of his followers were on hand to await the end of the proceedings, although they had no misgivings as to the result of the final vote. The committee was in session for more than six hours, during which time every member insisted on having his say, and had it. Those who were most endowed with the "gift of the gab" of course improved the opportunity by unburdening their minds at considerable length. They did not "throw up the sponge" until their craving stomachs urged them to desist.

When the members of the General Committee were charged with having

AFFILIATIONS WITH TAMMANY HALL

they sheltered themselves under the wings of their renowned leader, and thought to silence the clamor of their adversaries by exclaiming, "Horace Greeley is our chairman!" To the reproach made to them that many of their members were in the receipt of Tammany pay, they pointed with an air of injured innocence to Horace Greeley as their leader. When told that the police had interfered with the primary elections, they replied, "Horace Greeley is our chairman!" But upon being told that their chairman, Horace Greeley, had decided

AGAINST THE ENROLMENT OF TAMMANY MEN,

they no longer boasted of their connection with the great philosopher, but disavowed his leadership by rejecting this proposition. "Hank" Smith was moody, and talked of his real estate investments and of going to California. His followers "steeped their senses in forgetfulness" by indulging in strong potations at the bar, to which practice their opponents were equally addicted.

The proceedings of the committee were strictly secret, no stranger being allowed to enter the committee room.

A HERALD reporter, however, gleaned the following particulars:—

The chairman, Surveyor Cornell, opened the meeting, when it was found that of the thirty-one members of the committee, representing every Congressional district, twenty-eight were present. Their names are as follows:—

Stephen B. French, Samuel T. Maddox, Erastus D. Webster, Henry Smith, Thomas Mulligan, Hugh Gardner, Alonzo B. Cornell, Chester A. Arthur, George Opdyke, William H. Robertson, Cyrus B. Martin, Henry S. Vandecarr, George H. Sharpe, Joseph H. Ramsey, John Hammond, Edwin A. Merritt, Horatio S. Brown, Ebenezer Blakeley, Addison H. Laflin, John A. Place, Albert Jewett, Lockwood L. Doty, Thomas J. Chatfield, Chester S. Cole, Ben Field, Richard Crowley, Rodney W. Daniels and Julian T. Williams.

The sub-committee presented a lengthy report setting forth the necessity of making

A CLEAN SWEEP

of all the so-called Tammany republicans who are now on the rolls of the different republican associations. The report also recommended the adoption of bylaws by which all the Assembly districts should be governed. It suggested that arrangements be made that no man be enrolled unless he is known to the other members of the organization. The sub-committee further recommended that lists of the members be hung up in the most conspicuous places in order to give all the members an opportunity to scrutinize them. Thus if any democrat should be placed on the rolls he could be immediately recognized and expelled. After the report was read Mr. A. H. Laflin recommended its adoption.

The substance of his speech was that since the last adjournment of the State Committee a month ago the General Republican Committee, of which Mr. Greeley is chairman, had issued an address to the republican electors of the State. The members of the State Committee take offence at

THE INSULTING TONE

in which their action was criticised in this circular, which was the less justified from the fact that they had not yet taken any final steps with regard to the reorganization of the republican party. The authors of the address show by their intemperate language that they do not desire harmony in the republican party.

General MERRITT then employed his usual tactics by ingeniously putting

A MOTION FOR ADJOURNING

reorganization for sixty days. He said that the State Central Committee did not possess the right to order a reorganization so long as there existed a committee regularly elected and appointed for the city. He contended that the committee of which Mr. Greeley is chairman had conformed to all the regulations of the republican party. The party associations, he said, are voluntary. If the action of the State Central Committee should not be acceptable to the regular organization the effect would be to further divide the party. He thought the report was materially modified from the last one. He however voted against the motion for reorganization.

"Hank" Smith did not seem to be very much interested in the proceedings, and had very little to say.

Ben Field's proposition that no man holding office by appointment should be permitted to serve in any representative capacity was voted down.

Mr. J. T. Williams, the new member of the Thirty-first district, said that it would be a good thing for the republican party of the State if the NEW YORK CITY REPUBLICANS WERE WIPED OUT. He was against reorganization and believed that it would not do to meddle with an organization of which Mr. Greeley was the head. (Laughter.) He voted against reorganization.

Mr. E. D. WEBSTER said that the State Committee occupied the same relation to the republicans of a county as a county committee did to any of its local districts. If a district got in a demoralized condition, it was for the County Committee to give it a pure organization.

Mr. RAMSEY and Mr. OPDYKE made long speeches in favor of reorganization.

Considerable discussion took place as to whether the fire and police officers should be enrolled members of the republican associations. Mr. Hugh Gardner and Mr. George Opdyke spoke for and Mr. E. D. Webster against the exclusion of such officers. The majority were, however, of opinion that republicans holding offices under the present city and State governments should not, therefore, be excluded from carolment as private members.

Ben Field, it is said, was, as is his wont, erratic and discursive. He made long and elaborate speeches, voted for both sides and wound up with a motion to reconsider. Thus the whole committee, himself included, was mystified, and did not appear to know what he was about. He traced the history of

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BACK TO ITS CRADLE,

and showed cause why there should be no reorganization for the present.

The following members voted against reorganization:—Hank Smith, Mulligan, Martin, Merritt, Chatfield, Cole, Ben Field and Williams.

The following recommendations of the sub-committee were accepted or referred to the Executive Committee, comprising Alonzo B. Cornell, George Opdyke, Lockwood L. Doty, Joseph H. Ramsey, Edwin A. Merritt, General Chester A. Arthur, George H. Sharpe, Erastus D. Webster and Cyrus D. Martin:—

1. That a committee of seven reliable republicans for each Assembly district in the city and county be chosen; three by the Hon. Horace Greeley on behalf of the Republican General Committee; three by the Hon. William Orton, on behalf of the petitioners asking such reorganization, and the seventh to be jointly chosen by Mr. Greeley and Mr. Orton.

The following recommendation was adopted by a vote of 29 to 8:—

2. That Mr. Greeley and Mr. Orton be a committee to prepare the constitution and bylaws for the government and reorganization of the respective Assembly district associations of the city and of the General Committee, and for the government of the same when so reorganized.

Adopted by a vote of 29 to 8.

3. The constitution and bylaws so prepared shall exclude from the rolls of the district associations all policemen and firemen.

The above motion was rejected by a vote of 19 to 9.

4. No person holding office, whose appointment or appointment is issued or made by or under democratic authority, shall be eligible to any office in any of the said republican associations, or be a member of the Republican General Committee of the City of New York.

Adopted by a vote of 17 to 11.

5. That no democrat shall be enrolled as a member of any of said associations.

Carried by 17 to 11.

6. That in all elections held by such associations the rule of minority representation shall obtain, that is to say, whenever there is a plurality of officers or delegates to be chosen, each member of the association shall have the option of voting once for each of the whole number to be chosen or of concentrating upon one or more of the candidates as many votes as there may be officers or delegates to be chosen.

Referred, without action, to Mr. Greeley and Mr. Orton.

7. As soon as the organization of the associations shall have been perfected in at least fifteen Assembly districts, of which notice shall be given to the chairman of the State Committee, he will immediately give notice for one week in at least two republican daily papers of the time and place of meeting of the delegates to the General Committee, at which meeting Mr. Horace Greeley, chairman of the present Republican General Committee, or in his absence Mr. William Orton, shall preside until the election of the permanent chairman.

Carried by 21 to 5.

Whenever the General Committee shall have been duly organized the function and authority of the present Republican General Committee of the city of New York and the several Assembly district associations as at present organized shall cease, and said committee and associations shall be disbanded and all authority for conducting the affairs of the republican party in the city and county of New York shall be vested in the General Committee and Assembly district associations hereinbefore provided.

Adopted by 21 to 5.

The Hon. Mr. Laflin then offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the report of the sub-committee be and the same is hereby accepted and the recommendations adopted as amended by the action of the Committee and the re-enrolment and reorganization therein provided for is hereby directed to be made, and that the Executive Committee is also hereby directed and empowered to carry the same into effect at the earliest practicable moment, in accordance with the recommendations of the report of said Sub-Committee, as amended by this Committee, and, in case either Hon. Horace Greeley or Hon. W. Orton decline to serve, the said Committee shall fill such vacancy.

Adopted by 20 to 8.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

RECEPTION TO THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Festive Gathering at Surveyor Cornell's—The Lions of the State Committee Eating Lobster Salad With the Lambs of the General Committee.

A brilliant reception was held last night at the elegant mansion of Alonzo B. Cornell, No. 14 West Twenty-first street, to which the members of the Republican State Committee had been invited, and to meet whom tickets had been sent to the prominent republicans of the city, irrespective of "committees." A large and truly mixed, in a party sense, company gathered responsive to the call, and filled the wide parlors to the perspiring point. The State Committee was present in full force, and the country members thereof had a fine opportunity of judging the apparent hopelessness of republican union in the city by merely listening to the instructive remarks of the New Yorkers. There were, at nine o'clock, about two hundred in the fold, and the total number of guests possibly passed three hundred. There was

ANY AMOUNT OF HATCHET BURYING

and vows of eternal fidelity to the party of great ideas, all couched in very elegant language, and, it is sad to say, taken in each case with a grain of salt, to judge of the exclamations invariably made a few moments after. It certainly was comical to see Collector Murphy

HOBNOBBING WITH CHAUNCY M. DEPEW,

forgetting, for the nonce, the latter's late eulogy on the "poor boy of the Mohawk," Hank Smith; but they hobnobbed, nevertheless. The Neptune-haired naval officer, Moses H. Grinnell, passed around the ranks with the Collector and cast a loving smile on Tom Stewart, whose hair was

PASTED ON THE TOP OF HIS HEAD.

Marshal Sharpe gazed tenderly on the scene and uttered a few cheery words to Alexander in his deep voice. E. D. Webster looked and talked as mysteriously as ever to all his friends. There were some who think all such meetings a bore. Of such were the handsome General Arthur, the thoughtful Mr. Carpenter, the artist, and the clipper-built General Lawrence. Others, again, seem

DELIGHTED AT BEING PRESENT

at all, but feel blighted that so few among the distinguished one's recognize them. There were not certainly many of these, and they mostly, as men will, flew to find distraction amid the generous fare provided by the urbane host, who, in company with his little son, Charley, did the reception honors. It is a sad thing to speak of fossils; but there were some political ones who cast

A GLOOMY SHADOW

upon each other, and were allowed to do so almost uninterruptedly. Ex-Governor Morgan and General Hillhouse filled these parts to admiration. Generals Merritt and Palmer, with Major James Haggerty and Colonel Burns, almost filled up the Custom House list, and the Irish republican, Michael Scanlan, smiled broadly at his American cousins. The Sage of Chappaqua was lecturing and could not, therefore, give the finishing touch to the picture, which, as a social, chatty, interesting party, was a success, but whose

PORTENT FOR UNION

is small, so said the members of the General Committee who were there. General Burnside was present at the latter part of the evening, and looked as hearty as ever. The Collector, busy with Custom House dreams, retired early with Mr. Grinnell, and after a united effort to demolish the choice fare and bib the sparkling vintage of champagnee the reception gradually thinned out.

THE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

List of the Killed and Seriously Wounded by the Tornado at East St. Louis—Terrible Effects of the Storm—Thirty Families Rendered Homeless—Great Destruction of Property.

ST. LOUIS, March 9, 1871.

The deaths caused by the tornado which passed over East St. Louis yesterday afternoon, as far as known, are seven, as follows:—John Halpin, employed on the bridge; John B. O'Neill, purchasing agent for the Southeastern Railroad; John Vogel, Daniel Collins, Timothy Drumm, Isaac Evans, engineer of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, burned in the roundhouse; John Elsley, a brakeman on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, and a teamster, name unknown.

Of the wounded the following are the most seriously hurt:—Henry C. Creveling, Superintendent of the Wiggins Ferry Company, right shoulder fractured and head cut by the chimney of the ferryboat falling across his carriage; George Schone, master mechanic on the Chicago and Alton road, received a terrible cut on the head and his legs were badly crushed; Margaret Conway had both legs broken; Michael Colwar and two children were fearfully cut about the head and body; Louis Pervin's head was badly cut; L. Marks, of Nashville, Ill., had his head shockingly cut; Charles Perry and Thomas Hamilton were seriously cut; Peter Flynn had a leg broken; Frank Donegan and wife were badly hurt; Milton McFarland was seriously hurt; Aaron Stainus, agent of Adams Express, had his head badly cut; Harney Stockman, yard master of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, had his head terribly cut; Timothy Donohue, of the same road, had his head badly cut; William Dennett, fireman on the Wabash road, shoulder dislocated; William Hill, blacksmith on the Wabash road, head terribly cut—will probably not recover; Peter Philehon, conductor on Pullman's sleeping car, seriously injured; Lucy Glasgow and Barbara Sincraft, seriously injured—the latter will probably die; Margaret Richardson and child, injured, the latter fatally; Margaret Stalan and child, badly cut, the latter cannot recover; Ellen Dalton, seriously hurt; Timothy Howard, of the Chicago Railroad, terribly cut about the head; Eliza Powell, head badly cut; William Stark, pilot of the ferryboat, seriously injured; Matt. Quinn, of the Vandalia Railroad, arm broken; Frank Edwards, engineer of the Vandalia Railroad, terribly scalded; W. T. Gamey, foreman of the Vandalia roundhouse, arm broken.

The less seriously and slightly injured will outnumber the above.

The immense amount of framework in and around the eastern abutment of the bridge, consisting of derricks, and the massive supports for other hoisting apparatus, was blown down like so many reeds.

Some thirty families are rendered homeless by their houses being blown down. Most of the latter were totally destroyed.

The steamer Mollie able lost her chimney, the Texas all her upper works, which were of iron. The ram Vindicator, owned by the Ferry Company, was swept away, and the tugboat Hewitt, belonging to the Bridge Company, lost her upper works. Captain Montgomery, of the Hewitt, was blown into the river, and rescued, slightly injured.

At the sectional docks, on this side of the river, just below the city, the storm carried away the chimneys of the steamer W. R. Dance and displaced her cabin several inches, and forced the steamer Rubicon and several barges from their moorings. At the Pittsburg coal dyke, on the Illinois shore, the ferryboat America lost her upper works, and her pilot, Richard Johnson, was very badly hurt. Several small houses were demolished at this point.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, March 6, 1871.

The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Mr. Jonathan Brayton presided. The old ticket was renominated as follows:—

For Governor, Seth Padelford, of Providence; Lieutenant Governor, Pardon W. Stevens, of Newport; Secretary of State, John R. Bartlett, of Providence; Attorney General, Willard Sayles, of Providence; General Treasurer, Samuel A. Parker, of Newport. The Convention was entirely harmonious, and the nominations were by acclamation, except in one instance.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 9—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money and 93⅞ for the account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92; 1865, 91¼; 1867, 88¾; ten-forties, 86. Stocks—Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 102¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 9—11:30 A. M.—The cotton market opened steadier. Middling uplands, 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—5 P. M.—Cotton closed steady. Middling uplands, 7¾d. a 7⅞d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. a 7⅞d. The sales of the day foot up 14,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 9—4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs dull. Wheat—California white, 11s. 10d.; red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, at 10s. 10d. a 11s. 6d.; Red Western, 11s. 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed, new, 32s. 6d. a 33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 9—1:30 P. M.—Lard, 60s. per cwt. Bacon, 48s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut, and 50s. for short ribbed middles.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 9—5 P. M.—Spirits turpentine, 36s. 6d.; Rosin, 10s. 3d. per cwt. for fine.

TWILIGHT OF LIFE.

The Murderer Thomas Nearing the Precipice.

The Terrible Expiation to be Made To-Day—The Instrument of Destruction—Surroundings of the Criminal—How He Looks, Acts and Feels—A Sorrowing and Afflicted Family—The Leap Into Eternity—Passage of a Soul to Judgment.

When the devil rushes into the agonized soul of a human being through the flood gate of his passions and takes possession of the infuriate wretch to lash him on to his own destruction by the fury of his passions there is no stop. The miserable being tears wildly to his fate and strikes the fatal blow. The blood, boiling through his swelling veins, blinds the vision and maddens the heart, until he lifts his dreadful arm against his fellow man and takes the life that God has given. The paroxysm over, the storm gone down, reason asserts her sway and brings before the culprit a dawning sense of the awful crime he has committed. The deed once done that he realizes cannot be recalled, he is seized by the

VIOLENT ANGUISH OF REMORSE,

and, driven before a horrifying dread of justice, flies from the haunts of men to hide his blood-stained hand in the homes of beasts; or if long steeped in crime and habituated to often-recurring scenes of violence, he braves the day in the open thoroughfares, the continued dread of the discovery which is constantly hanging over him is appalling in its effects. In every shadow that crosses his tainted path he dreads an outstretched arm of the law calling upon him in loud and angry tones for retribution. Restless and unevenly he wanders from point to point until the moment of his capture comes, when, hurried within the narrow limits of a cell, the awful calm succeeding the excitement brings the terrible consequences of his acts crowding on his mind, bowing his head into the dust.

John Thomas, the unfortunate man who, ere this shall meet the eyes of many will have been hurled into the presence of his Maker, in expiation of his guilt and vindication of the outraged majesty of the law, has become more an object of pity than resentment. Before the Sun has set upon another day he will have taken the sudden leap from the precipice of life into the yawning gulf of eternity to answer for the life sent before him unprepared. The noonday of his existence is fast drawing to a close and the dim twilight of the darkening night is swiftly coming on. He has endeavored to make every preparation in his power to meet the gloom of death, with the assistance of the holy man who has been unremitting in zeal for his spiritual welfare in the time allowed him by the clemency of justice.

Last night—his last on earth—while he sat moodily brooding on his near approaching end beside a huge stove in the passage way or corridor of "Murderers' Row," in the Tombs, his daughter—a bright, intelligent looking girl, about fifteen years of age—sat opposite to him, her large, soft, wistful eyes fastened upon the father's face she next shall look upon shrouded in the stillness of the tomb. This is the child he loves so much, and who seems to fully reciprocate his devoted affection.

THE SORROW OF A LIFE TIME

is pictured in the sad, imploring countenance of the girl, and, if through the passage of severest trials the mind is forcibly maltered, this child will be a woman in less than half a day when she shall no longer have a father. An infant some six months old was brought to him yesterday afternoon, whom he took in his arms and fondled affectionately. Another child, a boy of seven years, was brought to him during the day by his mother-in-law, but the daughter remains, and looks as if her heart would break at separation from him. A number of the officials visited him last night and he chatted with them quite cheerfully. Mrs. O'Reilly, who attended Real in his last hours, and another lady, also come to see him, and read prayers, endeavoring to console him in his terrible condition. The children, it is understood, will be taken care of by the Haytien Consul, who is a distant relative of the condemned man.

While the father and daughter and some benevolent people who had come to visit them, sat around the stove last evening, wrapt in their own

DISMAL THOUGHTS,

some roystering scoundrel in one of the upper tiers of cells commenced to whistle a popular air jarring with his profanity the solemnity of the scene below. Thomas' wife was to have come to the prison during the day, but had not done so up to eight o'clock last night, and the reporters were strictly excluded from all intercourse with the prisoner, at his own request.

THE GALLOWS

is erected in the space opposite the female department of the prison. Underneath the cross-beam the victim will stand; the rope, when adjusted to his neck, will pass through a pulley having a heavy weight attached to the other end, which is fastened to the gallows by a second rope six feet from the ground. When the Sheriff gives the signal this last rope will be cut by the executioner, who is hidden from view in an enclosure at the side, the weight falls, the body is jerked upward, and then, in falling, the neck is broken.

The prisoner said yesterday he was

QUITE RESIGNED

and fully concurred in the justice of the sentenced pronounced upon him. In appearance he was quiet and collected and looked forward with a pleasure, the hope of forgiveness in the future gave him, to his last hour of prison life.

During the earlier days of his confinement he was so completely distracted as to be dead to all sense of religion, but the untiring efforts of Father Duranquet and the tender memories of his mother awakened in him a strong enthusiasm for the faith of his childhood. A friend of his boyhood visited him also yesterday and the meeting between them was touching in the extreme, while he paced the narrow floor of the condemned cell in which he was placed. When it was assured his days were numbered many a time has he thought how fortunate it would have been for him had he accepted the proposition of his murdered friend and gone with him into a private room and

FOUGHT THEIR QUARREL OUT.

As he looked upon the closely-barred and firmly-fastened windows, sleeplessly brooding over his situation, he heaved a weary sigh as his thoughts reverted to the time when the shadow of crime had not cast its baneful darkness upon his way. But the climax of his career is at hand. The instrument by which he is to pass from among men is almost in view. He has long looked forward to the hour when he shall pass through the gates of death and nothing shall be left upon the scaffold but the hanging body of John Thomas.

Further Respite Denied.

ALBANY, March 9, 1871.

John A. Goelet, the counsel for the negro John Thomas, under sentence of death, to be executed in New York to-morrow, appeared before Chief Justice Church, in Chambers, asking for a stay of proceedings. The Chief Justice rendered his decision at midnight of last night, refusing the application. The Governor has also refused to grant a further respite.

THE FILKINS TRIAL.

ALBANY, March 9, 1871.

In the Filkins trial to-day the accused was examined at great length and denied having had anything to do with the express robbery. He also accounted for the moneys paid out by him.

T. W. Sargeant, conductor of the train, testified that Malpine gave a description of the robber when he was taken from the car, which he reduced to writing on the train. The description does not at all agree with Filkins' appearance.

Died.

KYLE.—On Thursday evening March 9, JOHN ARCHIBALD KYLE.

Notice of funeral in Friday evening papers.

[*For other Deaths see Ninth Page.*]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 6 20 | Moon rises....eve 12 15
Sun sets..... 6 01 | High water.morn 10 49

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Antwerp	Mar 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Britannia	Mar 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	Mar 11	Bremen	58 Broad st.
Hansa	Mar 15	Bremen	58 Broad st.
Minnesota	Mar 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Mar 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Mar 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Dublin	Mar 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Idaho	Mar 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Laurent	Mar 25	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	Mar 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'n	April 1	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Caledonia	April 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Australia	April 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 9, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Partha (Br), Watson, Liverpool via Queenstown—O O Franklyn.

Steamship City of Merida, Deaken, Vera Cruz and Sisal via Havana—F Alexandre & Sons.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sloe, Havana via Nassau—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship B S Terry, Chapin, Newbern, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—H F Dhuook.

Ship Black Prince (Br), Inglis, Melbourne—R W Cameron & Co.

Bark Knudsvig (Nor), Evendsen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmakn.

Bark Anna Larren (Nor), Hermannsen, Gottenburg—C Tobias & Co.

Bark Hannas (Aus), Solch, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark George Nicolaus (NG), Beckmann, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Fridar (Nor), Johannessen, Bilboa—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Eleanor Miller (Br), Baird, Sierra Leone—E R Ware & Co.

Brig S Suppleich (NG), Plagens, Trieste—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig A B Patterson, Pike, Laguayra and Porto Cabello—Dalziel, Bliss & Co.

Brig Two Brothers (Br), Weaver, Tampico—W C Cunman & Co.

Brig Proteus (Br), Vinicke, Cardenas—Wm Ingalls.

Brig E M Tucker, Tucker, Cardenas—Winchester & Townsend.

Brig Sparkling Water, Dahl, Morehead City, NC—Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr Ben Bolt, Drake, Jacmel—Bratt, Son & Co.

Schr Vicksburg, Higgins, Baracoa—H W Loud & Co.

Schr Pedro A Gray, Lake, Matanzas—Evans, Hall & Co.

Schr Antelope, Rerker, Hansport, NS—H J DeWolf & Co.

Schr Juliet, Strout, Brunswick—Simpson & Clapp.

Schr E B Wharton, Bonsell, Newbern—Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr D W Sanders, Murray, Beaufort, NC—Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr E K Dresser, Reed, Norfolk—C E Staples & Co.

Schr Ida May, Drisko, Baltimore—Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Central America, Williams, Boston—I E Gager.

Schr Joseph Hall, Billard, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.

Schr S L Crocker, Thrasher, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.

Schr T C Lyman, Hill, Stonington—H W Jackson & Co.

☞ The ship Villa Franca, Captain Morgan, which was cleared on the 7th inst, was an American vessel, not British.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship China (Br), Macaulay, Liverpool Feb 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse and 166 passengers, to Chas G Francklyn. Detained off the Lightship 4 hours through dense fog; Feb 27, lat 51 12, lon 15 18, exchanged signals with ship Geikiah (Br), bound E.

Steamship Britannia (Br), Campbell, Glasgow Feb 19, with mdse and 127 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Experienced westerly gales throughout; Mar 2, lat 46 50, lon 49 15, passed field ice; also, also, on same day, passed an iceberg; detained 10 hours off Sandy Hook by dense fog.

Steamship Camilla (Br), Messina 2 9, Palermo 10th and Gibraltar 15th, with fruit, to Chas Chamberlin & Phelps. Had strong winds and gales the last 14 day.

Steamship Flamsteed (Br), Kidd, Rio Janeiro Feb 12, with coffee and 4 passengers, to Busk & Hudson. Crossed the equator Feb 21, in long 33 45; had light winds up to the Gulf; from thence strong NW winds.

Steamship Ariadne, Pennington, Galveston Feb 27 and Key West March 4, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. 7th inst, at 3 PM, lat 30 30, lon 79 48, spoke schr Baltic, from Cardenas for Boston; 8th inst, at 11 AM, spoke Steamship Leo, from Savannah for New York, who reported Gravnat broke down on the 6th inst, at 10 AM; was under sail, with fresh breeze from SE, and required no assistance.

Steamship Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship Windward, Sprague, San Francisco, Nov 29, with mdse, to Sutton & Co. Had fine weather in the Pacific, but heavy in the Atlantic; crossed the Equator in the Pacific Dec 8, and in the Atlantic Feb 8; no date, lat 26, lon 63 20, spoke yacht Josephine, bound to Barbadoes; 5th inst, lat 36, lon 73 10, bark Signal, from Galveston for Liverpool.

Ship John Milton (Br), Boutillier, Whampoa Nov 1, via Algoa Bay Jan 18, with tea to John Caswell & Co. Had fine breezes from the NE to the 5th; off Pulo Sepatta experienced heavy squalls and rain; south side of the equator and eastward of Borneo several sails were split. On the 18th passed through Bemeda Straits; when in the Java Sea still a continuation of heavy squalls and rain from the westward, with heavy sea; bore up for the Eastern Straits of Java, then moderate. On the 27th passed through Bailey Straits, with the assistance of a pilot; squally, variable winds and calms at times up to Dec 7, at 4 A. M., in lat 18 50 S, lon 100 E, barometer 29 90, but gradually falling, when a terrific typhoon cyclone came upon us suddenly from the ENE, the wind commencing at SSE on the port tack; lost by the wind and sea two mizzen topsailyards, sprung upper fore and main lower yards, lost fore and main sail fore upper and lower topsails, lower main and mizzen topsails; fore and mizzen royals got loose and flying in blown to pieces, boat covers, &c; upper part of bulwarks and boats, &c; some carving work on the stern; some copper started; log ran under water; lower yardarms also at times, shipped some heavy seas over the stern; water went in the cabin; part of the crew sick, but pumps well attended to. At 6 P M of the 8th, barometer 28 60, wind and sea fearful and rain, it being impossible to go aloft, could not hear the orders given, several aquatic birds falling on deck for shelter; one hour after slight lull, wind coming up towards N and NWand-W; bent a mizzen staysail; ship little easy, heading the sea. During the night it blew with great fury from NW, gradually hauling to west. Daylight were ship, weather moderate; repaired the wreck, bent other sails, fished yards and proceeded on our voyage; when in lat 29 8, meridian of Mauritius, got a few days SE trades and fine weather; on Jan 5, at 11 A M, Jeremiah Plunkett fell overboard, ship going about 6 knots; hove to, lowered the boat and picked him up in an exhausted condition; on the 16th, at 4 P M, 15 miles east of Cape St Francis, fine weather, Thomas, apprentice, fell overboard and sunk; shortly after a life buoy was hove near him, the boat also lowered and went near where he was, but he had disappeared; the wind being westerly and the appearance of a gale, and several of the crew sick, bore up for Algoa Bay at 8 AM; came to anchor off Port Elizabeth, blowing a terrific gale from the W; went on shore, got a doctor on board to attend the crew; two apprentices were sent to the hospital the following day and got medicine for the remainder on board, supplies, &c. On the 18th left Algoa Bay; one apprentice was left behind. Got fine weather round the Cape, also the SE trades. Crossed the equator in lon 35 W; fresh NE trades and fine weather up to Cape Hatteras. On March 4 had a heavy gale from S and SW, and heavy, short sea, ship laboring very much. Jan 19, lat 24 30 S, lon 25 20 E, spoke bark Astrea (NG), from Cardenas for Falmouth; 23d, lat 35 S, lon 13 E, ship Philip Dean (Br), from Samboe for Rotterdam, with loss of rudder and six feet of water in the hold, steering for St Helena; wanted no assistance; 27th, lat 25 40 S, lon 3 40 E, bark Emperor (Fr), from Bourbon for Cebu. March 2, lat 29 23 N, lon 70 16 W, ship Remington (Br), from Calcutta for Boston, 93 days out.

Ship Constantine, Creevey, London and Isle of Wight Feb 1, with mdse and 42 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Feb 15 it blew a most terrific hurricane from SE round to NW, with a frightful sea; the heavy sea struck the ship, which twisted off the rudder head and broke the jibboom, and started everything about the decks; barometer 28.30; since then have had strong westerly gales and high cross sea; 18th, Charles Sliang, seaman, of Gravesend, E, died and was buried at sea.

Ship Roosevelt (Br), Mackay, Greenock Jan 20 and Lamlash 23d, with mdse to Dowly, Gomers & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales to Feb 14 and 15, when encountered a severe revolving gale. The wind commenced at south, veering to the westward and NW, during which the ship was lying to, under the foot of main trysail only, for 17 hours, with lee rail under water, most of the sails being blown away from the gaskets and the cargo between decks shifted. Were compelled to run the ship before the wind to secure the cargo; March 1, encountered a severe gale from NW, with a heavy sea; washed away bearskins, part of topgallant bulwarks, and again shifted cargo between decks, and blew away maintopsail and foretopmast staysail; from that date strong westerly gales. March 1, lat 37 20 N, lon 61 W, saw Peerless, steering SE; Feb 10, lat 48 W, lon 35 W, ship Peerless, steering E.

Bark Snowdon (Br), Wood, Seville Jan 17, with cork, &c, to Miller & Houghton. Is bound to Perth Amboy to discharge.

Bark Ethels (Br), Waldron, Cape Town, CGH, 51 days, with wool, to Buchanan Bros. Crossed the equator in lon 30 20; had no NE trades, but instead strong northerly winds; been four days N of Hatteras, with fine weather.

Bark Fresh Breeze (Br), Pullmore, St Thomas 14 days, with mdse, to G A Phillips & Collins. Been 6 days north of Hatteras, with strong NW gales.

Bark Morning Star (Br), Waugh, Guantanamo 14 days, with sugar, to Wardell & Co. Been 5 days north of Hatteras, with strong NW gales; Feb 26, in Crooked Island Passage, spoke brig Elsie, from Inagua for Londonderry.

Bark Ida E (Br), Doane, Matanzas, 9 days, with sugar, to Youngs & Co—vessel to J A Horsey.

Brig Chief (Br), Gammon, Havana, 11 days, with sugar, to Muller & Bastine—vessel to master. Had moderate weather; 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Centaur, Stanley, Cienfuegos, 14 days, with sugar, &c, to Thompson & Hunter. Sailed in company with brig Jessie Rhynes, for Boston.

Brig Camboraco (of Boston), Coombs, Matanzas, 11 days, with molasses to order—vessel to S C Lond & Co. Had variable weather; 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Anna M Knight (of Yarmouth, Me), Davis, Matanzas 8 days, with molasses, to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had moderate weather, with heavy seas. Three days north of Hatteras, 8th inst, at 7:30 PM, 8 miles SSE of the Highlands, saw a sunken brig, with foretopgallantsail and royal and maintopsail above water, and a steamship lying close by her, which had but a short time previous run her down.

Brig Caroline Eddy (of Bangor, Geus, Matanzas 10 days, with molasses, to L E Ambuck & Co—vessel to S C Lond & Co. Had strong S and NW winds; 5 days north of Hatteras. March 5, off Hatteras, saw steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Brig Martha, Cassidy, Mobile 13 days, with cotton, &c, to master. Is bound to Portland, came in for a harbor; was blown off twice, with heavy NW and W gales; was 9 days north of Hatteras.

Schr John L Merrill, Hatch, Sisal 21 days, with hemp, &c, to A Abbott. Had heavy weather up to Hatteras; from thence 4 days, with moderate weather.

Schr Hattie E Dodge (of Providence), Freeman, St Pierre, Mart, 15 days, with sugar, &c, to H Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to H W Loud & Co. Been 6 days N of Hatteras, with strong NW gales.

Schr Clara Montgomery, Borden, Barracoa Feb 27, with fruit to J & T Pearsall. Been 4 days north of Hatteras with variable weather.

Schr Jennie Rosalene (of Brookhaven), Tooker, Cienfuegos, 12 days, with sugar, to Moses Taylor & Co—vessel to master.

Schr Sarah A Hammond (of Taunton, Mass), Westgate, Cienfuegos, 13 days, with sugar, to Fowler & Dora—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaghl. Had moderate weather, 4 days north of Hatteras; March 8, lat 31 03 N, lon 79 02 W, spoke bark Edward McDowell, from Galveston for Liverpool, 13 days out.

Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Hodsdon, Providence for Baltimore. Put in for a harbor. While coming up the lower bay Mr Johnson, the first officer, while in the act of hauling in the main sheet, missed his footing and fell overboard; the vessel was sail

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

7 LEROY ST., NEAR BLEECKER, IN THE REAR.—AS first class cook; understands all kinds of pastries, meats and soups; best reference if suited; country preferred. Call for two days.

10 BOND ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; ONE as cook, washer and ironer and the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

21 JAY ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as plain cook, washer and ironer; good references.

23 CHRYSTIE ST., ROOM 18.—A RESPECTABLE man as pastry cook and baker in a hotel or restaurant; understands plain cooking and can furnish good city reference. Call or address.

37 WEST 35TH ST.—AN ELDERLY PROTESTANT woman as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; a short distance in the country preferred.

58½ 10TH ST., REAR HOUSE, AS FIRST CLASS French cook in a private family; good reference.

60 LAIGHT ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETENT woman as good cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, pastries, &c.; will go in a respectable place at moderate wages; good city reference.

73 PERRY ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, OF THE highest respectability, lately landed in this city, as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats and is a thorough bread and cake baker. Call for two days.

74 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as good plain cook; also a first class waitress in a private family, or chambermaid; family going to Europe the cause of leaving. Call for two days.

80½ ATTORNEY ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer.

103 WEST 44TH ST.—AS COOK IN A SMALL PRIvate family; would assist in washing and ironing; five years' best city reference. Call for two days.

109 WEST 13TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS FIRST class cook; understands English and American cooking; is an experienced baker; good reference given.

110 WEST 8TH ST.—AS COOK, WASH R AND IRONer in some private family by a young girl; good reference.

113 WEST 15TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS FRENCH COOK in a private American family; best reference.

119 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., in the rear.—A competent woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, poultry and game, and can take entire charge of the kitchen; good city and country reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; good references.

138 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook in a private boarding house, hotel or restaurant; understands her business thoroughly and good city reference. Call or address for two days.

137 WEST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as cook; won't assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a private family; good city reference; two years in her last place.

163 EAST 32D ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS COOK and to assist in washing; the other as first class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; have the very best city references.

184 1ST AV., FANCY STORE.—A COMPETENT WOman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; good reference.

206 EAST 55TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Two young girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family or about three persons; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing.

212 WEST 23D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG American woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; willing and obliging; city reference. Call for two days.

218 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and assist with the washing, or would do the washing and ironing and plain cooking; no objections to a boarding house; good city reference.

243 WEST 27TH ST., BACK ROOM.—A RESPECTable woman to cook, wash and iron; best city reference.

244 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference.

252 WEST 15TH ST.—A WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and to assist with washing and ironing; good city references.

259 6TH AV., TOY STORE.—AS GOOD PLAIN cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; good city reference.

265 1ST AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A respectable woman as first class cook, in a private family; no objection to the country; can give best city reference. Call for two days.

281½ ELIZABETH ST., REAR BASEMENT.—A GOOD cook, washer and ironer in a private family; will go in the country; good reference.

317 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best city reference from last place.

328 WEST 17TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

329 EAST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Best city reference from last place.

332 EAST 11TH ST.—A NORTH OF IRELAND PROtestant to cook, wash and iron, in city or country; good reference.

334 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear.—A respectable Protestant young woman as cook in a small private family or boarding house; will assist with washing; good reference.

337 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; city reference.

338 WEST 46TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A MIDDLE aged woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing.

342 EAST 8TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a private family; no objection to go in the country; good reference. Call for two days.

345 EAST 15TH ST.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; has no objection to assist with the washing; best city reference.

346 EAST 60TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; no objection to do a little washing; best city reference from last place.

404 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; city or country; good city reference.

404 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; best city reference.

512 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

901 6TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A Protestant woman as first class cook; also a good baker. Best city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

2 MINETTA LANE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call for two days.

14 ESSEX ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, lately from England, to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call for two days.

60 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl as first class chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing; best city references from last place.

70 WEST 3D ST., CORNER 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to take care of children or assist in washing and ironing.

110 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; best city references.

146 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—In the store.—A respectable girl as chambermaid in a small private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine or take care of grown children; best city reference.

159 WEST 13TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days.

165 WEST 45TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; three years' city reference from last place.

165 EAST 55TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; best city reference.

169 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress. Good city reference.

212 WEST 8TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., third floor, front.—A young Protestant as chambermaid; no objection to the country; two years' city reference. Call at the HERALD OFFICE.

213 EAST 8TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

213 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

219 WEST 30TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamberwork and waiting, or just as in the washing and ironing.

219 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid to assist with sewing; good city references or recommendations.

220 WEST 4TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—Two young German girls, one for parlor work and another generally to work; best references; the best city reference.

220 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., 1st floor.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference; is a fast worker.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

249 WEST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

255 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and sewer; will assist with waiting or anything required. Good city references.

304 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; would be willing to assist with the washing if required. Good reference.

328 EAST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A smart, capable girl, with three years' reference from last place, as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small family; good wages expected. Call for two days.

338 EAST 24TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A RESpectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; best city reference from last place.

312 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and do light housework. Call for two days.

427 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., top floor, front.—A young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country in the summer; city reference. Call on Mrs. FERGUSON.

548 GREENWICH ST., BETWEEN SPRING AND Charlton, first floor.—A Welsh woman to do the up stairs work and plain sewing, or to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days.

563 3D AV., ONE DOOR FROM CORNER OF 37TH st., in a candy store.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best city reference.

607 1ST AV., TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; ONE as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to housework; reference given.

609 LEXINGTON AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork or housework in a small family; can be seen at her present employer's.

1,041 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

1,324 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to assist with sewing; best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

42 2D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY AS OPErator on a Wheeler & Wilson's machine with a dressmaker; five years' experience in the business; can give best reference. Call or address Miss R. D., this week.

109 WEST 33D ST.—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S dresses of all kinds, Victoria lawn dresses, with elaborate trimmings, $7; in her own materials made up. Mrs. TRACY.

138 EAST 32D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, by the day, in private families; can cut and fit well; good references. Address S. H.

155 WEST 29TH ST.—A FRENCH GIRL TO GO OUT by the day or week as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; can furnish her own machine.

158 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

161 HUDSON AV., BROOKLYN.—AN ENGLISH PERson as improver to the dressmaking. Address E. G.

191 VARICK ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes a few private customers by the day.

241 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to do plain sewing and chamberwork; good city reference. Call or address.

257 HUDSON ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, cutter and fitter, and first class trimmer of ladies' and children's dresses, wishes a few more engagements by day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Apply to Miss SANDERS.

326 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A respectable woman wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good dressmaker and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has her own machine if required; best city reference.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Spring and Summer Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $4 to $8 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address. Mrs. MAXWELL.

341 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., first floor.—A fashionable dressmaker to go out by the day; is a good fitter; can be recommended by first class ladies; can furnish a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address.

461 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—AS SEAMstress; understands dress and cloak making and family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

642 3D AV., NEAR 41ST ST.—A GERMAN PERSON wishes to go out by the day or week; is an excellent cutter and fitter and has a good taste for trimming ladies' and children's dresses.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE ENgagements to go out by the day; is a competent dressmaker. Address A. M., box 174 Herald office.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE TWO or three first class families to work for by the day. Address DRESSMAKER, station J, Broadway.

A NORWEGIAN GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS seamstress; is a good dressmaker and can do every kind of fine embroidery and is willing to make herself useful. Apply for two days to the Norwegian pastor, 60 Monroe st.

A DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE families to engage in by the day or would take in at home; would do plain sewing; city reference. Address DRESSMAKER, box 178 Uptown Branch Herald office, 1,246 Broadway.

THOROUGH DRESSMAKER BY THE DAY.—QUICK and stylish trimmer; dresses remodelled equal to new; latest patterns for ladies' selection. Address Mrs. G., box 116 Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

145 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. A young girl to do housework for a small family; would do chamberwork and assist with washing. Excellent references.

158 WEST 42TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

163 WEST 20TH ST., 10TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; best city reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days.

206 EAST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework in a small private family; good washer and ironer and baker of bread; city reference.

220 EAST 47TH ST., BAKERY.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; best city reference.

230 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a small family; good city reference. Can be seen at present employer's.

240 WEST 10TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A small private family to do general housework; reference given.

249 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; best city reference.

318 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; city reference.

454 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

460 WEST 21ST ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl from the country, to do general housework in a private family; good reference from last place.

569 GRAHAM AV., GREENPOINT.—A RESPECTable American widow to do general housework in a private family.

658½ 7TH AV., NEAR 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to assist in doing light housework or to mind children or wait on a lady.

806 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small family.

Housekeepers, &c.

47 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement as housekeeper or companion; can teach small children and take charge of them; has an excellent character; can go in country without trouble; best references. Call on or address R. MOALT.

73 PERRY ST.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, REtired and agreeable, desirous of a home in this city as housekeeper; is a thorough master of business; understands wine keeping in all its branches. Call for two days on Mrs. J. S.

103 WAVERLY PLACE.—AN AMERICAN LADY, as worker, housekeeper, or would go in a dress room or place to sell; had experience in a hotel; best references. Call on or address Mrs. WOLFE.

144 VARICK ST.—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, city or country, by a girl lately landed; is not afraid to work and will make herself generally useful. Call on or address for two days 8 to 5 P. M.

223 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG AND INTELLIGENT widow lady as companion to a lady travelling, or as housekeeper.

352 EAST 3RD ST., 2D AV.—A YOUNG WIDOW AS working housekeeper. Apply next door to the top floor having her little boy of seven with her. Address as by.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT DESIRES A POSITION as housekeeper for a widower, or as companion to an invalid lady. Address H. R., box 11 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT, HAVing a very small income, would accept a position in some family as companion, or assist in the care of children, or act as housekeeper. Address WORTH, box 162 Uptown Branch Herald office.

A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, FROM SCOTLAND, desires a position as companion or housekeeper; no objection to go out of town. Address E. M. S., station D.

A YOUNG IRISH LADY AS VISITOR OR RESIDENT; speaks English in all its branches, including French and German; is a good plain sewer and plain cooking; would accept moderate salary; is fond of children; no objection to go out of the country. Address E. M., Herald office.

LESSON DAY AND EVENING.—AT HER OWN OR pupil's residence, by a Boston lady, in Modern Languages, Music and Painting. Address INSTRUCTRESS, box 1,011 Uptown Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A widow lady, or as housekeeper in a family where would be the company of a young lady; is a good housekeeper; has been in New York a few months; prefers the country; the best of references can be given. Address A. W., Herald office.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG lady of refinement; is a good housekeeper; would accept the company of a young lady; has been in New York a few months; prefers the country; the best of references can be given. Address A. W., Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER; UNderstands taking full charge of domestics and all kinds of housekeeping; best city reference; reference exchanged. Address HOUSEKEEPER, box 164 Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

Laundresses, &c.

34 EAST 49TH ST., HER PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A competent laundress; understands fulling and fine ironing.

97 WOOSTER ST., NEAR SPRING, FRONT HOUSE.—A respectable colored woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing, by the dozen or month; thoroughly understands her business.

105 EAST 42D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A girl as first class laundress; understands French fulling and all kinds of fine washing; best city reference.

123 WEST 16TH ST., REAR, TOP FLOOR.—A respectable woman to take washing at her own home; city reference. Call on or address Mrs. SLOANE.

161 WEST 28TH ST., REAR.—FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; will go out by the day or week; best city reference.

231 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to wash or to do housecleaning, or would take washing home; can do fulling.

241 WEST 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress, or to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. Has the best city reference.

244 EAST 25TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes families' washing to take home, or would go out by the day; best reference.

314 EAST 55TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman will take in ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or will go out by the day. Call and be satisfied.

328 EAST 36TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A woman to do washing and ironing for families or gentlemen, or to go out by the day; references.

348 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a few gentlemen's and ladies' washing to do at her own house; can do fulling; best city reference.

427 7TH AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS laundress; can fluse, polish and puff, and all kinds of laceries done neatly; best city reference.

437 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to have a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing to do at her own house, or would like to go out by the day; can do fulling; good reference if required.

Nurses, &c.

38 BLEECKER ST. (W. P. UNION).—A RESPECtable middle aged woman to take care of children and sew; can give good references. Can be seen for two days.

56 CENTRE ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman as wet nurse; best city reference; will go a short distance in the country.

95 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of children and make herself generally useful; is a neat sewer.

99 CARMINE ST., REAR HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR.—A young girl, 18 years of age, well and hearty, with a full and fresh breast of milk. Call for two days. Mrs. SMITH.

101 WEST 15TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A YOUNG girl as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; excellent references.

113 ELDRIDGE ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable young girl as child's nurse; would like to go travelling with a lady; has good references.

130 WEST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A Scotch Protestant nurse; competent to take charge of an infant from birth; a good plain sewer; city or country, unexceptionable references.

152 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE, seamstress, or lady's maid; understands hairdressing; excellent references. Call for two days.

155 UNION AV., GREENPOINT, TOP FLOOR.—A young married woman a child to wet nurse, having lost her own.

170 EAST 32D ST.—A MONTHLY NURSE OF THE first class; satisfactory references, medical and otherwise.

342 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET nurse.

351 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and plain sewer; has good city references.

423 EAST 13TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a gentleman's family. Her own baby can be seen.

612 6TH AV., ENTRANCE ON THE STREET.—A young girl, 15 years old, to take care of children. Call for two days.

616 8TH AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH STS.—A young girl as nurse; can take the entire care of a child from its birth; can bring it up on the bottle; best city reference from last place.

1,299 3D AV., BETWEEN 74TH AND 75TH STS. A respectable young girl as nurse; is willing to assist with chamberwork if required.

A RESPECTABLE LADY WILL TAKE A BABE, raise and educate it for $6,000. Call on or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 201 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

Waitresses, &c.

41 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class waitress; best city reference from her last employer.

124 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant as first class waitress or chambermaid (not both combined) in a private family; good recommendations; city or country. Call for two days.

Miscellaneous.

75 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—AS FRENCH milliner; lately from Paris; fully competent to take full charge of the workroom. Address H. G. B.

128 2D AV.—EUROPE.—A LADY WISHES TO TRAVEL as companion, or would take charge of an invalid. Address D. V.

130 LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN.—AN ORPHAN young lady, with excellent references, wishes a home in a family of refinement and wealth; is a good reader, writer and musician, and would act as companion to a lady or governess. Address: Miss Y.

131 WEST 55TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—An American widow to take care of an invalid or as sick nurse; wages not so much an object as employment; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capacity. Call or address all the week.

158 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A YOUNG LADY WHO has some hours disengaged is open for an engagement to give lessons in singing and music after Italian and Swedish methods; lessons given in French. Address.

180 NASSAU ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG LADY, experienced, in a bakery or any other genteel employment; can give unexceptionable references and good security. Call or address for two days.

321 WEST 17TH ST.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, speaking French fluently, any kind of employment (not menial), by the day or week, at which she could make a respectable living; is a good accountant and can furnish good references. Address LAURA DEXTON.

361 6TH ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.—AS RESIDENT governess, English branches. Address for one week GOVERNESS.

1,114 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable Protestant girl as lady's maid and do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; understands hairdressing.

1,189 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH sts., in the store.—In a hotel, as storekeeper or would take charge of a linen room and laundry, or would travel with a family to Europe.

AN AMERICAN LADY WOULD LIKE SOME KIND of employment to do at home. Address Mrs. DAVIS, box 159 Branch Herald office.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING desires some visiting tuitions; morning hours. Address R. R., box 181 Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A PARISIAN LADY WILL GIVE FRENCH LESSONS TO ladies only for $10 per quarter, at pupil's residence; best references given. Address Mlle. A., box 120 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN A FANCY or dry goods store. Address for one week S. S., box 138 Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY AS COPYIST IN AN OFFICE OR AS under bookkeeper or cashier; is a rapid writer and first class accountant; best references. Address Miss K., Herald office.

A WELL EDUCATED LADY WILL GIVE THREE OR four hours daily tuition in return for board; the country preferred; references exchanged. Address Mrs. JOHN, Herald office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT would like to meet with a family going to Europe; speaks French and English fluently; would make herself generally useful. Address E. H. W., box 174 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS VISITING governess, English branches and rudiments of music; references exchanged. Address H. B., box 135 Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, STRANGER IN THE CITY, WOULD like a position of lady's companion. Address, and state where an interview can be had. Miss K., box 165 Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS nursery governess in a family to instruct children in the English branches and music. Select references given. Address E. S., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A WOMAN, WITH A BABY THREE MONTHS OLD, wishes a situation at any kind of work. Address Barnum's Hotel, Cedar st., between Church and Broadway.

A LADY OF CHARACTER AND REFINEMENT DEsires some employment; is a perfect needle woman and fit to assume to fill any position of trust; would experience the good home of a refined gentleman. Address WORTH, box 162 Uptown Branch Herald office.

A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, FROM SCOTLAND, desires a position as companion or housekeeper; no objection to go out of town. Address E. M. S., station D.

A YOUNG IRISH LADY AS VISITOR OR RESIDENT; speaks English in all its branches, including French and German; is a good plain sewer and plain cooking; would accept moderate salary; is fond of children; no objection to go out of the country. Address E. M., Herald office.

LESSON DAY AND EVENING.—AT HER OWN OR pupil's residence, by a Boston lady, in Modern Languages, Music and Painting. Address INSTRUCTRESS, box 1,011 Uptown Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

TRAVELLING COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY OF a refined and professional family desires an position with a lady or family of means to travel as companion, or to assist in the care of children, or act as governess, or to do light work. Address MARGARET, box 1,011 Uptown Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, a situation to take charge of a linen room in a hotel or large boarding house. Apply to or address MRS. HAMILTON, 144 Fulton st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF CULTURE, A POSITION as companion or governess to parties going to Europe or California. Address for one week AMANUENSIS, box 102 Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—A POSITION AS COMPANION TO A LADY by a young girl of refinement and good education; willing to make herself useful in reading, writing and sewing; references given. Address for one week Miss L. P., box 130 Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

Intelligence Offices.

GET YOUR FIRST CLASS COLORED SERVANTS, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, 541 6th av.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—WANTED, AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH Baths, corner of 25th st., two American or English girls; one up stairs, one in laundry; wages $10 to $20. References required.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 Montgomery st., corner of East Broadway.

A GIRL WANTED—TO ATTEND A BAKERY; NONE need apply unless accustomed to the business; reference required. Apply after 9 A. M. at 422 2d av.

A LADY WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; ONE WHO can keep the books of a large boarding house. Apply at 176 Bleecker st.

A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE TO READ TO A GENtleman. Address BOOKS, box 261 Herald office.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—THREE FIRST CLASS dressmakers and one apprentice wanted at Mme. RAPPE'S, 35 West 23d st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A WET NURSE, WITH A fresh breast of milk. 362 West 23d st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT 247 WEST 28TH ST., A wet nurse; wages from $15 to $20 per month.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; ONE WHO HAS A fresh breast of milk, is perfectly healthy and can give good references. Apply at 65 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN seamstress. Apply for two days at 61 East 124th st., Harlem.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS GOVERNESS IN THE family of a widower. Address M. J. S., box 143 Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN and do plain sewing. 310 East 9th st., near 2d av., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for a small family; must be a good washer and ironer, with good city references. Apply at 416 West 51st st.

WANTED—TWO AMERICAN GIRLS, ONE AGED 15 and the other 20, to work in a manufactory; work light. Call at 142 Front st., room 14.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT WOMAN, for general housework in the country. Apply at 1,5 West 23d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK FOR A PRIVATE boarding house; good city reference. Apply at 140 2d av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; must have city reference. Apply at 237 East 18th st., between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A TIDY GIRL to do general housework; must be a good laundress. Apply at 192 Prince st.

WANTED.—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN DESIRING situations as copyists, to copy at home, should apply at the General Agency, 227 Fulton st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN a private family; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply at 55 West 55th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL FOR chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing; good references required. Apply at 67 West 33d st.

WANTED—GOOD SEWERS TO WORK AT DRESSmaking; also an apprentice; those that can board in the family preferred. Apply at 1,179 Broadway.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Apply at 65 East 19th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR COLORED GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Apply at 242 West 55th st., first cottage from Broadway.

WANTED—A SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR. A first rate one will receive first rate wages, at 131 Grand st. BRACHER.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER. NONE BUT those accustomed to first class work need apply to Madame ROSENBERG, 356 3d av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, with good city references. Apply at 122 West 23d st., before 11 o'clock Friday morning.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN READ AND write to help in a store and go of errands. Apply at 23 4th av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO IS A THOROUGH dressmaker. Apply, with recommendations, before 12 o'clock, at 351 5th av., corner 33d st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply this morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 65 East 4th st.

WANTED—271 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 36TH ST., a good cook, washer and ironer; also a chambermaid and waitress, to assist with the washing and ironing; city references.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in Yonkers; must be a good plain cook; family small; wages $15 per month. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at 105 Norton st.

WANTED.—A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL THAT IS willing to do general housework and wants a good home; a short distance from New York, may apply to Mr. CRANE, 53 Franklin st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS, WHO thoroughly understands her business and can bring city references. None others need apply at 46 West 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER TO GO South; liberal salary and permanent situation. Apply between 8 and 10 A. M. JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., 445 and 450 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer; a German or Swiss preferred; must have good reference. Apply at 180 East 56th st.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO SELL "Three Years in the Federal Cavalry;" most liberal terms offered. Expenses paid until delivery. K. H. FERGUSON & CO., 158 Bleecker street.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY A PROtestant girl for general housework; a suitable person will secure a good home and the best of wages. Apply at No. 2 East 126th st., corner 5th av.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in taking care of children in the capacity of nurse. None but Protestants need apply to C. N. KINNEY, 152 Pearl st., corner Wall.

WANTED—A GOOD, INTELLIGENT, TIDY WOMAN to cook and make herself generally useful; must be polite and obliging and have good references; to such a person good wages and a comfortable home will be given. Address, with references, H. W. C., box 1,847 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRESS AND CLOAK maker to go into the country for 12 months; one who can cut, fit and trim in the most tasty and fashionable style; the best references given and required. Apply by letter, with terms and references, to F. W. S., care John Hooper & Co., 41 Park row.

155 MYRTLE AV., BROOKLYN.—WANTED, A WOman to assist in a bakery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

221 EAST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Experienced man waiter in a private family; best city reference. Address J. P.

A FIRST CLASS TRUCKMAN DESIRES EMPLOYment. Address TRUCKMAN, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 23, AS WAITER, OR IN ANY light employment; wages no object. Address D. F., Herald office.

A MARRIED MAN, WITH A FAMILY, JUST ARrived from Scotland, wishes employment in any capacity; is age of yeoman and not afraid of hard work. Address A. F., Herald office.

BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION IN A WHOLEsale or retail clothing store; 15 years' experience and not afraid to work. Address L. C., box 2,[illegible] Herald office.

I WILL GIVE $100 TO THE PERSON WHO WILL SEcure me a permanent situation in some bank or savings bank, at a yearly salary of $1,200. I am a married man; can give good references and security if necessary. Address or Three days A. B. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER; BEST of reference from last place. Inquire at J. F. KENTS, 71 5th street.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISE

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. OR 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A REAL GREE SMALL COTTAGE FOR SALE—Good location, No. 113 East 115th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, New York; seven rooms and parlors, &c.; only $5,500; moderate terms. Call early on owner, No. 225 East 116th street, between Second and Third avenues.

A.—EIGHT FULL LOTS, NORTH SIDE 123D STREET, near First avenue; sewered and graded; no rock; price low; $2,100 each; easy terms.
W. MYER, No. 7 Warren street, room No. 7.

A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS CORNER HOUSE, BEAUtifully finished in hardwood throughout. Inquire on the premises, southeast corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-fourth street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE FOR SALE cheap. Inquire of C. O. BILLING, 323 East Forty-first street.

A FOUR STORY CORNER TENEMENT, 25 FEET wide, on First avenue, below Twenty-third street, in good order and well rented, will be sold cheap; very little cash required. Also two on the side street adjoining the above property, each four stories and 20x60 feet.

A.—FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IN 125TH STREET Harlem, handsome three story high stoop House; frescoed throughout and in splendid order.
T. OLIVER CARTER, 55 Wall street, basement.

A GEM.—FOR SALE, A THREE STORY BROWN stone House, in East Forty-sixth street, near Third avenue, at a great bargain; must be sold; $16,000. Permit of P. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

A NEW TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, 18X25; LOT 19X100.11; 118th street, near Second avenue; $1,100 cash, $2,000 can remain; cheap. M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 126th street.

A.—THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR PARK AVEnue—Four story brown stone Dwelling, 22x70 feet, modern improvements, lot 100; price $30,000.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BASEMENT, AND cellar brick House 107 East Twenty-eighth street, first house east of Lexington avenue. It is 20x50 feet; lot 98.9; will be sold low and with immediate possession. Can only be seen by permit from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, 21x60x100, west of Third avenue, below Thirty-fourth street, only $23,000—$9,000 to $10,000 cash wanted; three story high stoop brick, $10,500—cash $3,000; also other bargains.
PHAIR, 527 Third avenue, in the hat store.

A CHARMING THREE STORY BROWN STONE House for sale—in Thirty-first street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; it is 17x50 feet, nicely arranged and in perfect order throughout; will be sold very reasonably and with the handsome Furniture; lot 98.9.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT FOR SALE—15 rooms; in splendid order; all modern improvements; suitable for one or two families; near Third avenue; price $12,500; or the lady will sell furnished for $14,500. 209 East Twenty-ninth street.

BROWN STONE, THREE STORY, 22X45X98.9, IN PERfect order, in Thirty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue; also a four story, between Park and Lexington; very desirable and for sale cheap. Apply to J. E. KETCHAM, 112 Fourth avenue.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM AND DUANE STREETS.—THE splendid Business Property known as Shakspeare Hotel, with three fronts, admirably adapted for sugar refiners, printers, tobacconists or type founders, will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP, SUB-CELlar brick House, with all modern improvements; present owner would rent it himself for the coming year if desired. Inquire on the premises, 229 East Thirty-eighth street. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 72x100 FEET, IN Crosby street, 42 feet south of Spring street, one block from Broadway. Apply to FEELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HOUSE NO. 55 EAST Fifty-second street, near Madison avenue; in perfect order; all modern improvements, including Baker, Smith & Co.'s patent furnace; price $18,500, including Mirrors and Gas Fixtures. Apply on the premises, or to EDWARD LIVINGSTON, 51 New street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House in Thirty-second street, near Fifth avenue, 23x57x100; built by Robbins in the best manner; price low. Apply to JAMES E. GIBSON, Jr., 77 Cedar street.

FOR SALE,—PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE first class Houses, in good locations, at low figures and on easy terms, will find it to their advantage to apply to J. W. MARSHALL, Architect, 182 East Fifty-seventh street, corner Third avenue.

FOR SALE—THE DORCHESTER STONE CHURCH, with the corresponding adjoining Parsonage, eligibly located on Lexington avenue, Forty-sixth street; both buildings are fitted up with all the modern improvements, and worthy the attention of religious, benevolent and political societies. For terms apply to WILLIAM EVERETT, 61 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—NO. 496 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, THE three story House and Store; also a three story House on rear of lot. Inquire at 246 East Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House and Lot No. 141 Nineteenth street, between Irving place and Third avenue; modern improvements and in good order. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP DWELling 241 East Thirty-fifth street; all modern improvements; terms to suit.
J. C. BAILEY, 105 Fifth street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone front House 112 East Seventy-eighth street; price $15,000, worth $16,000; $12,000 can remain on mortgage.
RICH. WILLIAMSON, 44 1/2 Head Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON MURRAY HILL, No. 4 East Thirty-ninth street; four story brown stone House, in good order; 25x60x104. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, A FULL SIZED THREE story brick House on Ninth street, near Fifth avenue; possession before May; also one elegant four story brown stone, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

HARLEM.—TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE, at a bargain; all modern improvements; good location; immediate possession; price $8,000 to $10,000. Apply in carpet store, 251 Grand street.

HARLEM.—A HANDSOME TWO STORY HIGH STOOP basement and cedar frame Cottage; all improvements; within three minutes' walk of steam cars and boat. Price $3,250; worth $7,000; terms easy.
COTTON & LINSCOTT, corner 118th st. and Third av.

HARLEM.—A BARGAIN TO-DAY—MAGNIFICENT future prospect—Three full Lots, worth $18,000, with neat Cottage, nine rooms and improvements, near Mount Morris Park; the whole $16,500; mortgage to suit.
BENJ. BROWNE, 2,540 Third avenue.

LOTS FOR SALE—IN PLOTS OF FOUR AND EIGHT, at prices ranging from $500 to $800, on the line of Harlem Railroad, three-quarters of an hour from Twenty-sixth street; no money required if improved. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

PARK AVENUE RESIDENCE FOR SALE (CONVEnient to "Grand Union Depot")—Situated between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, in the centre of finest block; light and ventilation perfect; house next class, brown stone front, built solid; handsomely finished in hard wood throughout, in perfect order; location the most desirable, central and elegant on New York Island. Terms to suit the times. Principals only need apply to OWNER, No. 121 East Thirty-eighth street.

THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR PARK AVENUE.—A first class well built four story brown stone House, 25x50x100, to exchange for two Houses adjoining, well located; or will sell for cash at a fair price.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 45 East Twenty-third street.

THE ADMIRABLY PLANNED BROWN STONE FRONT, 15x50, lot 100 feet, with every modern convenience and in perfect order, 210 East Forty-sixth street. Apply at any time.

548 MADISON AVENUE, NEAR FIFTY-FOURTH street, for sale—Six feet, four story brown stone, finished in the most handsome manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to FETTRETCH & RENSEN, 448 Third avenue.

$9,000 WILL BUY A FINE THREE STORY ATTIC and Basement House, in East Broadway, near Pike street; Ritter lease, 21 years to run from May, 1870, with covenants of renewals; $2,000 or $4,000 cash. Apply to J. P. PAYTEN, 755 Henry street.

$10,000.—OBLIGED TO SELL THIS WEEK; COMfortable three story House above Fifteenth street, between Second and Third avenues; most delightful block; clear bargain.
LIONEL FROEHLICH, 356 Third avenue.

$13,750 FOR THAT NICE SMALL BROWN stone House 152 East Twenty-seventh street, first house west of Lexington avenue. All improvements. Will be rented unless sold in a few days. Apply at 2,6 Broadway.

$15,000.—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, on Sixty-fourth street, between Third and Lexington avenues; leasehold, ground rent only $300. A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,334 Broadway.

West Side.

A MODERN DWELLING AND STABLE ATTACHED, for sale low; Fourteenth street, near Broadway; house 25x54; lot full depth; price $25,000.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A BARGAIN.—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME House, with all the modern improvements, and two full Lots, with private walks, on a street similar to the finest Irving Place very cheap. Inquire of the owner, south side of 126th street, first house east of Eighth avenue.

A BARGAIN.—TWO TWO STORY AND BASEMENT frame Houses, each 22x40; lot 100x100; 1200 street, near Mount Morris Park; the two convenient houses in the rear; price low for $12,000, or one, $6,500; 3 Chickens south side.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 126th st.

A FIFTH AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE—BETWEEN Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, 40x100, four story brown stone, for $40,000, with Carpets, Gas Fixtures, &c., $5,500; on terms to bond and mortgage. Most beautiful view of the Park. Apply to FETTRETCH & RENSEN, 448 Third avenue, near Thirty-first street.

AN EXTRA LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House and Lot on West Fortieth street for sale, much below its value.
COURTNEY & GRAY, 78 Cedar street.

A BROWN STONE HOUSE—THE LEASE AND FURniture for sale very reasonable; good opportunity for a lady. Apply at 161 West Twenty-seventh street, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE finest corners in the Ninth ward, corner of Bank and Bleecker streets, fronting Abingdon square. For particulars address J. H., box 144 Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FINEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS FOR Builders, without a doubt, on the west side, inside of Fifth street, on easy terms. Call on M. S. FRIEND, No. 488 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND GROUNDS NO. 38 WEST Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in the finest block of Brownstone mansions; price very low; terms to suit. Apply on premises, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, WEST FIFTY-FIRST street; three story high stoop House, in first class location and order; price $17,000.
T. OLIVER CARTER, 55 Wall street, basement.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue, a three story brick House, 28 feet front and 68 feet deep, with Stores, $15,500; also a three story and basement high stoop brick House in West Forty-fourth street, all improvements, cheap. Apply to SIDNEY HOLBOROW, 688 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—28 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, three story brick House, 22x55; lot 80 feet; $22,000, with Carpets, Mirrors and Gas Fixtures. Inquire on premises, between 10 and 4, or of T. J. HUSTED, 72 South street.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, an elegant four story English basement brown stone House; price low.
GRADY & FOX, 592 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS IN 127TH STREET, NORTH side, 200 feet east of Eighth avenue; will sell single; price $3,000 each; terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM M. GILES, 1,052 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME, WELL BUILT MODERN 4 story high stoop brown stone House, pleasantly located in West Thirty-fourth street; $25,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar high stoop brown stone House, 19x50x60, well built, in perfect order and all modern improvements; terms easy. Apply to owner, on the premises, 260 West Fortieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

130TH STREET.—LOTS BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avenues; 50ft. street and 8th avenue, southeast corner; 58th street and 9th avenue, northeast corner, and adjoining Lots, for sale by GEO. W. HOJER, 302 Third avenue.

$8,000 WILL BUY, ON EASY TERMS, A DOUBLE two story and a three story brick House and Lot, on Striker's lane, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; range, bath room, gas fixtures, &c., by JAMES W. MOULTON, 304 West Fifty-second street, corner Eighth av.

$11,000.—FOR SALE, IN WEST FORTY-FIRST street, near Eighth avenue, a three story high stoop Dwelling House, 22x50x100. Apply to JOHN STEWART, corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-third street.

$47,500.—TERMS TO SUIT, NO. 41 WEST THIRTYfourth street.—The owner of this elegant House has decided to offer it until sold.
HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A NUMBER OF NEW SPLENDID BROWN STONE from $12,000 to $15,000; brick, from $7,000 to $13,000; frame, $5,000 to $10,000; if you wish to get bargains now is the time to purchase. I can show a list of over 100 Houses.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 126th street.

A TWO VERY DESIRABLE PLOTS, ONE OF NINE lots, with builders' loan for brown stone houses; one of six lots for tenements. Call without delay.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 126th street.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, ALL MODERN IMprovements, to be sold at a sacrifice; 7 rooms; full lot; 117th street, near Second avenue. Call at once.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 126th street.

A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS ON ALL THE avenues in Harlem; also on the streets. Call and examine.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 126th street.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED, AS HERETOfore, to give his personal attention to selling and renting city and country property, auction sales at Exchange Salesroom; also sales of furniture at residences.
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A 3½ STORY BASEMENT AND CELLAR HIGH STOOP brick House, with all modern improvements and in best order, 19 large airy rooms, with a fine two story brick Stable on the rear, adjoining the house, lot 37x100, within 35 minutes from Fulton ferry, will be sold at the extreme low price of $8,200 if applied at once on the premises, 231 Gates avenue, near Nostrand, Brooklyn, or at 308 Pearl street, New York.

BROWN STONE DWELLING 106 SECOND PLACE, Brooklyn to let; $1,200; all modern improvements; seen 10 to 12, 2 to 5; convenient to ferries; very desirable. Inquire at office of Fleetwood House, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Brooklyn Heights, tenth north of Wall street ferry; rear faces the bay; is very beautiful throughout; the parlor story, entire staircase, dining room, &c., fitted up with the choicest hard woods; workmanship, Potter and Stymus; large French plate glass front and rear; has all modern improvements; dwelling 25x50, lot 150 feet deep. Apply for particulars on the premises, 210 Columbia Heights.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, WITHIN SIX MINutes of ferries, neat three story high stoop brick House, in good order; price $9,000; $4,000 cash.
T. OLIVER CARTER, 55 Wall street, basement.

FOR SALE—$550 CASH—THREE STORY PHILADELphia brick House, stone trimming; marble mantels to the third story; all the modern improvements. $550 cash; balance in quarterly instalments. Price $8,000. Apply on premises, 238 Willoughby avenue, one door from Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE 4 STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELling 371 Second street, Williamsburg; now paying 12 per cent; terms easy. Apply to JAMES C. BADLE, 48 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes; also Tobacco Machinery; also Grist Mill and Machinery. Apply at KELSEY'S Stores, foot of Irving street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—255 CARLTON AVENUE, Brooklyn; a three story basement and sub-cellar brick House, with kitchen and laundry, gas, bath, &c.; beautiful garden, with grape vines and fruit trees; house contains 12 rooms. For further particulars apply to JAMES DOWSEY, 420 Carlton avenue, or to ASTEN & THROCKMORTON, 253 Bowery.

ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, TWO MINUTES' WALK from the ferry, a desirable three story brick Residence, with all improvements; size 21x45; including the new carpets and shades throughout, only $14,000.
O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street, New York.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, WITH A BUILDER'S loan, to responsible builders, the best Lots in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on streets and avenues graded, paved, sewered, and water and gas pipes therein. Many fine class dwellings and churches are now in process of erection, and it is believed that these lots present a more favorable opportunity for builders than any now in market. Maps of the same and further information may be obtained by application, more particularly, between 12 and 1 P. M. daily, to M. M. VAIL, Attorney for owners, 27 Chambers street, New York.

TO LET—AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, CONvenient to the Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries to New York and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn, a large two story and basement frame Dwelling, with two wings, modern improvements, with light lots of Ground, enclosed; shrubbery, fruit trees, vines, &c.; rent moderate; also small Dwellings and parts of Houses. Inquire of SAML. D. CLARK, Bank Building.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A first class Store on Grand street, Williamsburg; store 80 feet deep; suitable for any kind of business, and will be let low to responsible tenant. Apply to ALONZO GAUBERT, 107 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

$140 PER MONTH FOR A FIRST CLASS BROWN stone House, in Brooklyn, handsomely furnished, all modern improvements, 20 minutes from Fulton ferry; 12 rooms; will be let only to a small family. Address B. PARKS, Herald office.

$10,000.—HOUSE AND 13 LOTS IN BROOKLYN (Third avenue and Fifty-sixth street), 20 minutes from ferry; gas in house; situation unsurpassed; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to JOHN W. THORP, Sheriff's office, New York city.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A SUPERIOR FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, WITH EXTENsion, ten rooms, water and gas, corner garden, choicest locality on the Hill; $9,150, part cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

A NEAT, NEW TWO STORY COTTAGE, FOUR LARGE rooms, full lot, at West End depot and horse car depot to Chambers street ferry; $2,500; $800 cash.
JOHN H. PLATT.

A NEW TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE; water, gas, bathroom, &c.; two large Lots in Cottage place; $6,000; $1,500 cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A.—FOR SALE, THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; three blocks from ferry, in Grove street; a gem; will be sold cheap. Apply to J. S. TAYLOR, 62 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES—IN GOOD LOCATIONS, convenient to ferries, in good order; rents from $400 to $1,000; also Parts of Houses, &c. GEO. W. FIRTH, 19 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY, A THREE STORY HIGH stoop and brown stone basement House, containing all modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, 141 Grove street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL DESIRABLE HOUSES IN Jersey City, five minutes from ferry; water, gas, heaters, marble mantels, and a location unsurpassed; $5,200. Apply to C. BUTTRICK, 241 Fulton street, or to photograph gallery 416 Broad street.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—40 MINUTES from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; Furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE N. WATRE, 40 Park row, room No. 5.

VALUABLE WATER FRONT PROPERTY FOR SALE. A Plot of ground, 200x375 feet, for sale, suitable for storehouses or any other kind of business purposes; situated in Jersey City, near the ferry, on the west side of the Hudson, opposite the new city dock just completed. Inquire of DESBY & SNOW, lumber yard, Jersey City, N. J.

2 STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK DWELLING 5 rooms, water, &c., in very fine order, good location, $4,250; also a nice Cottage, 7 rooms, lot 25x100, $2,000; only $900 cash. Same for discriptions list for longer time $1,000 to $2,000.
GEO. W. FIRTH, 19 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

$2,500.—A NEW FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, WITH 10 rooms, in Jersey City, for sale; only $500 down, balance easy terms; 15 minutes from Fulton ferry; 12 trains per day.
REED & BOYD, No. 5 Dey street.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY HEIGHTS, JERsey City, two story, attic and basement House, in good condition. Furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WATRE, 40 Park row, room No 5.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A 7 RUTHERFORD PARK—THE MOST SUCCESSFUL and accessible village in New York, 40 minutes from the City Hall, desirable Residence Lots, near station.
J. FISHER SALLEY, SWAYZE, 10 Pine street.

AT FLUSHING—COMPLETE RESIDENCE, NEAR depot, spacious grounds, parlor, dining room, library, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace; every gas convenience; healthy location.
JAMES B. PARSONS, 34 Pine street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A SPECIALTY.
HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY,
R. EMBERSON,
433 Eighth avenue,
between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets,
has for sale or to let
Country Seats,
ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN VILLAS,
choice Houses and Lots,
desirable Farms and elegant Building Sites, in the most picturesque locations on the banks of the Hudson river.
N. B.—Ten years of special attention having given the advertiser a thorough knowledge of all the property situated immediately on and contiguous to the east bank of the Hudson river, between this city and Albany, parties desiring to purchase or hire real estate in that delightful section will find it advantageous to consult him. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AT FLUSHING, SEVERAL VERY COMPLETE Houses, from $7,000 to $3,400 each; also one at $2,700; handsomely furnished House, $1,350.
JAMES B. PARSONS, 34 Pine street.

AT NEW ROCHELLE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND four acres; house 40x40; very complete in all particulars; carriage house, ice house; abundantly fruited.
JAMES B. PARSONS, 34 Pine street.

A GOTHIC COTTAGE—NINE ROOMS, BATH, RANGE, heater, &c.; 5 miles in New Jersey; lot 75 by 200; for sale or would exchange for a first class drug store. Address box 6,080 Post office.

A WESTCHESTER FARM, 60 ACRES, FOR $3,000; A bargain; near White Plains; good buildings. Apply to G. W. PITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—TO RENT, SEVERAL DESIRAbly located Villas; all modern improvements, ground, shade trees, &c.; near ferries. Apply to JOHN S. PENDLETON, 45 Broadway.

A LARGE FARM TO LET—IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, for $400 per year if taken immediately; 20 miles from this city; house 12 rooms; barn, &c.; plenty fruit; mountain air. Address B. L. D., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE AND FOUR ACRES OF Land, with carriage house and stable, in good order, apples, cherries, grapes, &c., in North Salem, four miles east of Purdy's Station, Harlem Railroad, mail stage passing the door four times daily, to be rented on moderate terms. Apply to J. S. LEAHY, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, or on the premises, for further information.

AT WEST MOUNT VERNON—ABOUT FIVE MINUTES from depot, a good three story basement House and eight Lots filled with fruit, shade, &c.; will be sold $3,000 less than it cost three years ago.
E. G. LOCKE, 141 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

A PLEASANT HOME AT FLUSHING.—HOUSE, 12 rooms, Mansard roof, gas, hot and cold water, marble mantels, furnished complete; location and surroundings unexceptionable; lowest price, all furnished, $9,000; really a bargain. Apply to owner, E. TERRY.

A NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT, several Villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade trees; all modern conveniences; delightfully located; near ferry; 25 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 285 Broadway, or 92 Front street.

A NUMBER OF CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS AT Pelham, Westchester county, within projected city limits, near New Haven Railroad station.
CHAS. MACRAE, 70 Cedar street, corner Nassau.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE—16 MILES FROM CITY, ON Hudson, close by depot, three acres; every improvement; valuable water right, boat and bath house, ice house filled, greenhouse and grapery, stock, fine mansion, billiard room, &c. Only $45,000. Bargain. No agents answered.
WM. N. POOLEY, 95 Dey street.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A handsome modern built House, with the latest improvements, located in Washington Park, 15 minutes' walk from depot, with one choice acre of ground. Immediate possession.
WM. H. ROOME, 225 West Twenty-first street.

AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE AT A LOW FIGURE, a most desirable medium sized House, situated on the sea front, containing 9 bedrooms, bathrooms, hot and cold water; laundry, dumb waiter, butler's pantry, gas and all necessary conveniences; is completely and beautifully furnished. Photograph can be seen.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 160 Broadway,
Special Agents for all Long Branch Real Estate.

AT FORDHAM.—FRENCH ROOF MODEL COTTAGE, 12 rooms, 3 pantries, bay window, piazza. Also a stone House, three story, with two wings, finished best manner; acre of ground; fronting on Second avenue.
MRS. SMITH,
Thomas avenue, one block west of depot, Fordham.

A GREAT CHANCE.—TWO HOUSES AND 25 LOTS, 23 miles from New York, in New Jersey; value $17,000; will exchange for a house in New York. Apply to owner, 338 West Nineteenth street, near Ninth avenue.

A CHEAP HOUSE.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A handsome finely located House, 11 rooms, carriage house, 4½ lots, for $7,000; terms easy; near Broadway, Morrisania. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—TEN MINUTES FROM depot; ten acres, under high state of cultivation, with fine new buildings and plenty shade and fruit trees; price $10,000. Address Z. Z., Herald office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—at Nyack, on the Hudson, and on North and East rivers, with acres of Land, very fine buildings and stables and fencing and building, on easy terms. Call on H. S. FRIEND, 488 Seventh avenue.

CHOICE RESIDENCES AND FARMS AT RYE AND vicinity, near the Sound, for sale and to let, by WM. A. WHITE & SON, 551 Broadway.

DESIRABLE PLACE ON HUDSON—15 ACRES, HALF in fruit, good house, outbuildings complete; fine location. Will sell Furniture, &c., at a bargain.
WM. N. POOLEY, 95 Dey street.

ELEGANT NEW HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, CARRIAGE house, large lot, in Plainfield, to rent, very low. $700, worth $1,200; House in Rahway, $400. Call on JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 26 ACRES IMproved land, House, with basement for kitchen, and Barn with basement for stable; situated one mile from Court House, Milford, Pike county, Pa.; cash price $2,000. Apply to WILLIAM R. HANNA, 506 Broome street.

FOR SALE—A NICELY IMPROVED VINEYARD Farm, on Lake Erie, near Cleveland; price $6,000; very cheap, unencumbered and desirable; possession immediately. LEGGETT & WIETING, 10 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM ON THE HUDSON RIVER, Dutchess county, containing nearly 200 acres, 1,000 feet water front; can be had at a real bargain.
WINANS, SANDS & G ERELTSON, 91 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS, THE United States Hotel at Far Rockaway, being one of the most celebrated summer resorts on the seaboard. Apply to MICHAEL MULRY, 175 Henry street, Executor.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNISHED ROAD size Hotel and Boarding House, near the salt water; thirty minutes from City Hall; thirty trains daily; a good chance for a business man.
A. B. MILLS, 121 Nassau street, room No. 4, New York.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND BARN AND 28 Acres of Land. To let, a House and Garden; spring water in each; 35 minutes ride per Northern Railroad of New Jersey to New York.
S. E. DE GROOT,
Ridgefield, Bergen county, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, VERY LOW, COTTAGE, stable and outbuildings, with large garden containing an abundance of fruit in great variety; property splendidly located, ½ mile from depot, among extensive improvements. For full particulars address box 855 Post office, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., A FINE RESIdence on the front terrace, near the Pavilion Hotel; size of lot 50x150; house contains eight bedrooms; price $10,000. Apply to WHITEMORE & CO., 84 Exchange place.

FOR SALE—AT BELLEVILLE, N. J., NEAT ONE AND a half story Cottage, with extension, containing seven rooms, and grounds attached; only $2,200.
T. OLIVER CARTER, 55 Wall street, basement.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH—HANDSOME RESIdence, with all modern improvements; grounds beautifully laid out; convenient to depot; only $12,000.
T. OLIVER CARTER, 55 Wall street, basement.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN WEST MORRISANIA, 20 minutes from Twenty-sixth street, 5 minutes from Melrose depot, three story, Mansard roof; 11 rooms, gas, hot and cold water; the best improvements throughout, neighborhood first class. Full particulars of C. MONES, 401 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EAST BANK PASSAIC RIVER, OPPOSITE A Woolsite, commodious Dwelling, gardener's cottage, outbuildings, 20 lots, 150 feet river front, few minutes walk from depot St. Clair Railroad. 150 feet from village now building; more land if desired; $12,000. Address ESCOBUS, Herald office.

FOR SALE—TO PAY 100 PER CENT, STOCK RAISING and grazing Farm; 400 acres rich land; 50 miles from Washington; price low.
WEBNER & LLOYD, 12 Broadway, first floor.

FOR SALE—AT CRANFORD, N. J., A FINE NEW Mansard roof House; main building 34x40, extension 18x32; 2 parlors, dining room and large kitchen on first floor; 5 rooms and bath room on second floor; 4 rooms, on third; all improvements; long piazza; location very healthful; only 40 minutes from New York by Central Railroad. Address box 1,054 Post office, or C. A. WHEDON, 10 Duane street, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A HANDSOME VILLA, with six acres of ground, beautifully laid out; stable, carriage house, with enclosed glass houses, carpet room and tool house, brewery, &c.; situated between Fort Riley and Fort Hamilton, directly opposite the New York Yacht Club; has five feet grape trellis, enclosed terrace and extensive lawn overlooking the bay; house 45 by 40; conservatory on wing attached; has all the conveniences of a city residence in more beautiful and healthy spot cannot be found within 30 miles of New York; accessible to Wall street by steamboat in winter and summer; within 30 minutes; possession immediate given if required.
JOHN THOMSON, Proprietor,
84 Nassau street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, N. J., House, coach, chicken houses, with all modern improvements, carriage house, in 1 acre of ground; three minutes' walk from cars or steamboat landing. Apply to LORENZO COFFIN, 17 Cedar street, or WILLIAM WALKER, Irvington.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FACTORY PROPERTY, consisting of three story brick building, Engine, Boiler, &c. Address S. L. KELLAM, Elizabethport, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GRAND VIEW, ON the Hudson, a few Cottages with river fronts, advertised to sell. Apply to W. H. PLATT, at the Hudson, or address the Fleetwood Hotel office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT WOODCLIFF, N. J., A HANdsome French roof Cottage House, situated on the Hudson river, within easy access of the city; contains five rooms, kitchen, &c., with all modern improvements, large lot, garden, stables, &c.; house and furniture both nearly new. If not sold soon will be rented furnished to a small family for the summer. Apply to GEO. H. WESTFIELD, 320 Broad street, New York.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE WELL KNOWN Stack Farm Hotel, at Spring Point, on Long Island Sound; fine water front; extensive grounds; there are large acres of land; the premises contain 30 rooms and stables; the hotel is every way furnished and in complete order; rent about 1200 dollars; for particulars address box 40, Port Jefferson, L. I.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.—50,000 ACRES OF Land, in Western Texas, for sale and sold 25 years ago in the vicinity of the place of the Texas Pacific Railroad, the new thoroughfare to the Pacific route, for sale at much less prices. Buyers free of city agents, fees and commissions; the lots have recently been made in these localities. Value perhaps. Parties can be informed by a visit to the owners in property extending in New York. Large Pamphlets are sent free on request, containing most valuable information; also general railroad business, with improvements in the eastern portion of Central Texas. For further information apply to W. D. ELLIS, 191 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA
Railroad Lands for sale
on ten years credit at six per cent interest.
No part of principal due for two years, and afterwards only one-tenth yearly. Products will pay for land and good improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. On these liberal terms every capable and enterprising man having only small means can soon acquire a good farm and home for himself and family.
Circulars giving full particulars are supplied gratis, and any wishing to induce others to emigrate with them or to form a colony are invited to ask for all they want to distribute.
Apply to
GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner,
Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company.
For Iowa Lands, at Burlington, Iowa.
For Nebraska Lands, at Lincoln, Nebraska.
Persons in New York and vicinity can get circulars and further information by calling on W. D. COWLES, Eastern Land and Passenger Agent Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company, No. 8 Astor House, New York.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, LARGE HOTEL PROperty, 2½ acres, near the sea. Building now, 75x30, 29 rooms; barn, ice house, &c. OTIS T. HALL, 14 Wall street.

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL House at Nyack, with one to six acres, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson, three minutes' walk from station, five from steamboat landing, one hour from New York. Photograph and full particulars of O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—TO LET—EIGHT MODERN Houses; all improvements; $700 to $1,200; others $350 to $800; six Furnished, $1,200 to $1,800, or reasonable for summer; one with Horse, Carriage and Cow, extensive grounds, $2,500 a year, $2,000 summer.
W. A. COLLINS, 28 Pine street.

ONE OF THE FINEST STOCK FARMS IN ILLINOIS—625 acres, in excellent condition; near depot; accommodation for 1,500 head of horses or cattle; commodious mansion; farmer's dwelling and valuable buildings complete for large stock farming operations

BOARDERS WANTED.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, THOMAS' RESTAURant, 25 West Fourth street (European plan). Rooms to let, by the week or month; elegant dining rooms for private parties.

1 DOOR ABOVE FIFTEENTH STREET, 88 SEVENTH avenue.—Pleasantly furnished Rooms, with Board; home comfort; neighborhood unexceptionable.

1.—A LARGE ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD, TO TWO gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, at 232 West Eighteenth street; terms moderate; dinner at 6; house has gas, bath, &c.

1.—ONE OR TWO BRIGHT, CHEERFUL ROOMS, IN private family, upon moderate terms; home comforts, with best table Board. 277 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Calvary church. References.

1.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SINGLE GENTLEman desiring a private home, elegant Apartments, moderate terms, apply at 23 Stuyvesant street, near Cooper Institute. Breakfast to gentlemen if desired.

2 OR 3 GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE ROOMS, BREAKfast and Tea at 155 Washington street, Jersey City, two blocks from the ferry; family private; Sunday dinner; price $5.

4 TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Broadway.—Furnished Rooms to rent, with Board; references exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 161, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET. Furnished Rooms to let, with attendance, heat and gas; breakfast if required. Terms reasonable.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 73, CORNER THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom; third floor front; also another pleasant Room, with first class Board.

$6 TO $10.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at 53 Bond street.

7 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A SUIT OF handsomely furnished Rooms to let; also one or two single Rooms; house and location desirable; adjoining St. James and opposite Hoffman House.

7 VANDAM STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL.—HANDsomely furnished third floor front Parlor and Bedroom; also double Room, with Board, for two persons; $14 and $16 per week.

$7 TO $9.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH good Board, for single gentlemen, at 26 West Washington place, west of Sixth avenue.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—AN ENTIRE Floor, elegantly furnished, with or without private table; also other Rooms.

14TH STREET, WEST, 116.—A NICELY FURNISHED large front Room, with Board; excellent table; terms moderate.

22D STREET, 475, WEST. A LARGE NICELY FURnished Room, with Board, gas and fire, $14; also pleasant single Rooms, with Board, at $7.

22D STREET, 262 WEST.—HANDSOME ROOMS TO let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location first class; references.

27 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; reference required.

27 WEST FOURTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—A few respectable gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable and cheerful Rooms, with or without Board, at reasonable prices. Call after 10 A. M.

35 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS ON fourth floor for gentlemen and for families at moderate rates; first class table; references.

37 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—ONE LARGE Room, on third floor, to rent, with Board, to one or two persons.

38 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, en suite or single, to families or single gentlemen, with superior Board. References.

40 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—An entire second Floor; will let together or separately; suitable for a family or single gentlemen; good table; prices moderate; references.

44 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—BOARD, WITH elegantly furnished Rooms, in small private family of adults; house newly and handsomely furnished and all appointments; references, &c.; strictly first class.

44 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—FINE PARLOR Floor, newly papered and painted, for a physician or family, with first class Board, in small New England family; that does not more.

46 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, large and small, with or without Board; references exchanged.

51 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Two double Rooms, newly furnished, for gentlemen only; table first class.

51 LEROY STREET.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A large front Room on second floor, and Bedroom if desired, with good Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Several pleasant Single Rooms to let, with Board; central and delightful location. First class references given.

60 IRVING PLACE.—BACK PARLOR WITH EXTENsion, to let—furnished, with or without Board; reference required.

76 AMITY STREET, NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with Board, on first and second floors, front, to families or single persons at very moderate prices. Transient boarders taken.

90 ST. MARK'S PLACE, OVER THE DRUGGISTS.—Three or four respectable young men can obtain good Board and pleasant Rooms at reasonable terms. Inquire all the week.

113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, FEW DOORS FROM Fourth avenue and short block from Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; reference exchanged.

129 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—Very pleasant Rooms to let, in suite or singly, with or without Board.

129 CHRYSTIE STREET.—LARGE AND SMALL furnished Rooms to let, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board.

130 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms on parlor and second floors, with first class table; references exchanged.

141 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, on second and third floors to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. References exchanged. No moving.

152 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Gentlemen and ladies can get good Board and pleasant Rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; a bath in the house; terms moderate.

211 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR SEVenth avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board; terms $9 to $7 per week; German family; modern improvements.

220 WEST TENTH STREET.—A SMALL FAMILY will let one or two pleasant rooms, containing gas and water, with good Board, on very moderate terms.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, with Board, a large front Room, well furnished; hot and cold water; bath attached; terms moderate.

229 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—AN ELEgantly furnished front Room to let, with superior Board, to a gentleman and wife; house first class.

306 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth avenues.—A few gentlemen can have comfortable Rooms, with good Board, at from $5 to $7 per week; house has all modern improvements.

512 SIXTH AVENUE.—A NICE LARGE ROOM, FOR a gentleman and wife; with or without Board.

A SELECT FAMILY WILL LET HANDSOME PARLOR and Bedroom, with Board, to a family or gentlemen; also other Rooms; highest references required. 42 West Sixteenth street.

A GENTLEMAN WILLING TO PAY A LIBERAL price for a delightful Room and first class Board in a strictly private family of high social position may apply at 21 East Thirty-first street.

A WIDOW, A THOROUGH BUSINESS PERSON, would like to meet a gentleman who would assist her financially and board with her, or become a partner. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

A SUNNY, SQUARE FRONT ROOM, WELL FURnished, to let, with or without Board, to a small family; suitable for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged. 21 West Thirty-fourth street.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING THEIR own house, will rent to gentlemen, with or without Board, a newly furnished Room, consisting of three Rooms, with bathroom adjoining; hot and cold water in the rooms; location Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue. Address R. H. H., box 4,018 Post office.

JEWISH BOARD—WITH HANDSOME ROOMS; NOdine stairs. 101 West Thirty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

SUIT OF ROOMS—LARGE AND WELL FURNISHED, ample closets, gas, &c.; private table if desired; terms moderate; no Sunday boarders. Apply at 26 East Twenty-first street.

TO RENT—WITH FIRST CLASS BOARD, AN ENTIRE Second floor, unexceptionable location; pleasant family of three; only adults. 39 West Thirty-second street, few doors east of Sixth avenue.

TWO SUITES OF ROOMS—TO RENT, WITH FIRST CLASS Table d'hôte. Also single Rooms at Parlor Hotel, southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

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A GENTLEMAN DESIRES PARLOR AND TWO Bedrooms, furnished, with private table, on Navy Yard, Brooklyn, or Clinton avenue and Fulton avenue, between Washington and Lafayette avenues, Brooklyn; must be quiet; with family; terms and references. L. No. 2 Tribune.

A BOARD WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY. AD-

A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD AND A NICELY furnished Room, unfurnished Room, in a private family; must be quiet; terms moderate; no children in house.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A CHEERFUL AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Front Room wanted—With Board, for gentleman and wife; breakfast at 7 or 10, dinner at 6; location between twenty-third to Forty-second street; terms must be moderate. Address, with particulars, C. A. S., 71 Nassau street.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE SPANISH OR CUban family. References given and required. Address, stating terms and location, C. I. R., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE, FOR A family of three adults and three children (10 to 14), on the line of the Morris and Essex Railway preferred. Address, stating terms, M., box 3,796 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROFESSOR, IN a private family, where instruction in French will be accepted partially as a compensation. Address PROFESSOR, Box 104 Branch Herald office, 1,236 Broadway.

WANTED—ON THE 1ST OF APRIL, BY A YOUNG gentleman, a furnished Room, with or without Board, in a private family, at moderate terms; location not above Tenth street. Address J. P., Herald office.

WANTED—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM, for a gentleman and wife; Board for lady only; first class. Address W. A., box 178 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT THE WEST VIEW Hotel, on the line of the Hackensack Railroad, one hour from city and one minute from depot. Address or apply at West View Hotel, Westwood, N. J.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—WINTER PRICES TO MAY 1; favorable arrangements for the season; no locality or hotel in the vicinity of New York offers equal attractions; furniture new, steam heating, coal gas; sixty minutes from foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad; 5 minutes' walk from Montrose station; thirty trains daily; commutation, six months, 29 cents per day.
C. RITZLEBERGER, Proprietor, South Orange, N. J.

HOTELS.

EASTERN HOTEL, 64 WHITEHALL STREET AND No. 1 South street, New York.—To let, now running in first class order, Dining Rooms; 30 tables. Also Billiard Saloon; 3 tables. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, $2 to $4 per week; 50c. and 75c. per night; for gentlemen only.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, CORNER BROADWAY AND Twenty-fifth street.—On the American plan. A few elegant Rooms en suite or singly, can be had, with Board, at moderate prices.

SOULE'S HOTEL RESTAURANT, SIXTH AVENUE corner Forty-fourth street.—Elegant in all its appointments; furnished Rooms, en suite and singly; desirable Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen; Fifth avenue stages and Broadway cars pass within one block.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, 757 BROADWAY, IS OPEN under new management, for the reception of permanent and transient guests; Rooms with or without Board and good attendance, at moderate rates; location unsurpassed.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
Late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
Established 1839.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner Twelfth street.
SATURDAY, MARCH 18,
At 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
Household Furniture, comprising a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, carved black walnut Suits, in green and striped reps; gilt frame French plate Mirrors, carved black walnut bedstead, black walnut Extension Dining Table, black walnut cane seat Dining Chairs, painted and enameled Dormitory Suits, Hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, maroon green gilt and reps Window Curtains, China, Crockery, Glass and Kitchen Ware.
MARCH, 1871.
At the Leeds Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner Twelfth street, valuable collection of modern European Oil Paintings, recently received and never before exhibited. Particulars in a few days.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over $25,000 worth and over 800 lots
elegant Household Furniture, at public auction,
THIS DAY (Friday), March 10, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the large two story residence No. 12 East Tenth street, one block West of Broadway, a few doors from Fifth avenue—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, Decorations and latest styles Parlor Suits, Turkish and Oriental Furniture, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Cabinets, Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Desks, Bronzes, Paintings, Clocks, Vases, Statuary, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sideboards, Extension Table, Mirrors, Glass, China, Silverware, Cutlery, &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 105 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.
ON SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
WALDRON & COOKE will sell to-morrow, a very fine assortment of second hand and new Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, Boxes, Crockery, Glass, China, &c., removed for convenience of sale. We would call particular attention to the walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands in the sale as being very fine.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), MARCH 10,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, &C., &C.,
in lots to suit city and country trade.
Catalogues on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers.
118 Chambers street.

A. ECH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.
113 and 114 East Fifteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Regular sale of Horses and Carriages this day (FRIDAY), at 12 o'clock.
For full descriptions see under head of Horses and Carriages.

A. ECH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Household and Office Furniture.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets.
Also elegant rosewood Pianoforte, Lindeman & Son.
20 Sitting and Standing Desks, Safes, 20 Sewing Machines, Revolving Chairs, Stools, Counters, &c.
At moderate sale.
House and Lot No. 287 South Fourth street, Jersey City, two story attic, and brick basement house, in perfect order; gas and water, &c.

ART NOTICE.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
Closing sale of highly important
European and American
Paintings,
to be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock,
THIS DAY, March 10.
Now on exhibition at
No. 60 Liberty street.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 489 BROADWAY.—ON MONDAY, MARCH 13, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
at private residence on Seventh avenue, near Twelfth street, all the handsome Furniture contained in 14 rooms. Particulars hereafter.
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, ON WEST 45TH STREET, genteel Furniture, at private residence (16 rooms. Particulars hereafter.
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 17, ON 10TH STREET, elegant Furniture contained in private residence; also one set Diamond Seals.

A. C. & CO. beg to state that they will give their personal attention to outdoor sales to parties declining housekeeping this spring, and feel that they can realize prices that will be appreciated. Sealing made, when required, on day of sale. Salesroom 468 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.
SAMUEL A. WOODWARD, Auctioneer.
By CHARLES G. WARREN, 97 and 99 Reade street.
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), March 10, at 10½ o'clock precisely,
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, GAITERS.
ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES AND UPWARDS,
in full assortment of styles, sizes and grades.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS.
These sales are made for account of the principal manufacturers in New England, New York city and elsewhere, and present rare inducements to cash buyers looking for reliable goods at low prices.
CHARLES G. WARREN, 95 and 97 Reade street.

AUCTION SALE. $20,000 worth of AUCTION SALE.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Rosewood Pianofortes, Drawing Room Suits,
Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes and many rare costly Works of Art, elegant Bedroom Furniture, &c.
at residence of Mrs. Dr. Dale, FRIDAY,
at 10 o'clock, at residence, 24 East Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour style, covered satin brocatelle; marqueterie ormolu de porcelaine, Etagere, Lamp, Cabinets, Tables, Bookcases, Chiffonier, Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Hall Furniture, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Rich Cut Glass, Decorated China, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Fine Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, Furniture generally, particulars in catalogues.
ALFRED A. SCHULZ, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ON WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Fifth avenue.
Over $300 worth sold last day by catalogue,
LOOKING-GLASSES, Art Goods, &c.
(Sale commenced at 7½ o'clock, all the below goods and entire Household Furniture, many rare and costly Works of Art, contained in the elegant residence, viz.—Magnificent Inlaid Ebony Cabinets, Pompadour Pianofortes, Japanese Parlor Suits, Art Suits, Gilt Half Tester Bedsteads, Mirrors, Bronzes, Statuary, Lace Curtains, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Rich Cut Glass, Decorated China, Silver and Kitchen Furniture, to be sold on premises, Saturday, March 11, at 10 o'clock.

A RARE CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY.—IN PARIS Hats, $3; Parisian Artificial Flowers, one-third less than regular wholesale prices; Ostrich Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Laces, Corsets, Hosiery, Jewelry, Gloves, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, &c. This evening, at Sorlien's, at Auction, 10 Tremont Row, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. R. H. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

BY E. NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER,
at 50 Bowery street.
Public sale of Household Furniture,
on TUESDAY, March 14, at 10 o'clock precisely,
at 12 Stuyvesant place, North street, between First and second Tuesday, fine Carpets, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Bedding, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Bedding, Furniture, Crockery, Lounges, Chairs, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Furniture generally, particulars in catalogues.

BY E. DOUGHY, AUCTIONEER.
Household Furniture, rosewood Pianofortes, Carpets, Bedding, on Tuesday, March 14, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, 39 Pitt street, near Houston, comprising all United Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture; a large assortment of Carpets; Crockery, Glass, &c. Sale positive.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
Warerooms,
JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 1 and 3 Bowery, Nos. 2 and 4 Chatham street, 50 Cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Gaiters, Rubbers, Overshoes, Slippers, Felt Boots, &c., &c.

JACOB ROGART, AUCTIONEER.
Sale NEXT Monday.
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, 97 Reade street, Manhattan,
Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.
Front seat center Parlor, Italian Marble top, gilt seat.

SALES AT AUCTION.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER,
99 CHURCH AND 78 READE STREETS.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE OF
FINE FURNITURE, BEDDING, MATTRESSES, &C.,
BY ORDER OF Messrs. G. & S. HEYMAN,
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14 AND 15,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK EACH DAY,
AT THEIR STORE, 566 SIXTH AVENUE,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF THIRTY-THIRD STREET.
FULL PARTICULARS IN SUNDAY'S HERALD.

JACOB ROGART'S AUCTION OFFICE, NO. 1 NORTH William street.
MONDAY, March 13,
Jackson street and Navy Yard Ferry,
at 12 o'clock, at the foot of Jackson street, East river, at the Ferry Houses, Bridges, Docks, &c., at foot of Jackson street; foot the Ferry Houses, Bridges, &c., at the foot of Hudson avenue, Navy Yard, Brooklyn; at 2 o'clock, at foot of Forty-eighth street, North river, the ferryboat Seneca, her Tackle, Furniture, &c. Can be seen at any time before the sale.

JACOB ROGART, AUCTIONEER,
Mortgage sale, THIS DAY, March 10,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 Ann street, the Contents of a first class Restaurant and Liquor Saloon, Bar Counters and Fixtures, English Beer Pumps, Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, Crockery and Glass Ware, Cooking, Range, Cooking Utensils, &c.
JOHN COUTRELL, Marshal, Attorney for mortgagee.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered I will expose for sale at public vendue, on Friday, the 10th day of March, 1871, at 150 East Fifteenth street, one correct Horse, suitable for a doctor or a private family.
JOHN G. LYST, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE—AT NO. 12 BOWERY.
L. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, sells on Saturday, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, several barrels and casks of Liquors and Wines; also about 20 demijohns of fine Liquors, Brums, &c. By order of S. FOHELE, City Marshal.
Monday following, large Pawnbroker's Sale.

MORTGAGE SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 1½ o'clock, at 53 Bowery street, the Contents and Good Will of a Lager Beer Saloon.
L. EINDSKOFF, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 53 New Bowery, 500 lots Dresses, Shawls, Quilts, Table Linen, Sheets, Blankets, Quilts, Coats, Pantaloons, Vests. By order of P. Regan, 17 Walker street. At 11 o'clock sharp, Hitanks Cottons.

SHERIFF'S SALE—GROCERIES.—R. FIELD AUCtioneer, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 221 Bowery, 25 tubs Butter, 10 chests Tea, Canned Fruits, Cocoa, Blacking, &c.; also 30 Sewing Machines. Also, on Saturday, one Horse, Truck and Harness. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
W. H. SHIELDS, Deputy.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage sale of Household Furniture, Pianos, &c., this day, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, No. 13 Bowery, three Parlor Suits, consisting of Sofas, Chairs, marble top Bureaus, Lounges and Rockers. Also two fine Pianos, &c.
A. AARON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS DAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, No. 13 Bowery, the Stock of a first class liquor dealer, to be removed for convenience of sale—viz., of 48 barrels choice old Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, choice brands; casks Brandies, Gin, Port and Sherry Wines; 15 barrels Boston Rum, &c.; also cases Brandies, Champagne, &c. In lots for dealers only.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 464 Canal street, a large quantity of Household Furniture, &c.; four or five Parlor Suits, seven or eight French plate Mirrors, Cornices, Centre, Dining and Tea Tables, Chamber Suits, Hall and other Hat racks, Feather Beds and Bedding, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Lounges, Turkish and Rocking Chairs, 75 or 80 Carpets, Oilcloths, China, Glass, Silverware, Stoves, &c. Also a large quantity of storage goods. Also marshal's sale of seven French plate Mirrors. Also on Monday next, at 10½ o'clock, the Household Furniture contained in private residence 193 Tenth street, South Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Middle District of Alabama, in Equity.
The Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans: Charles Lanier et al. vs. The Selma and Meridian Railroad Company et al.
On bill, &c., E. H. Grandin, Solicitor of complainants.
Pursuant to the decree of the said court in the above entitled cause, made on the 23d day of February, inst., the undersigned, Special Master Commissioners named and appointed therein, hereby give notice that they will expose to sale, at public auction, in the city of Selma, Ala., on Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1871, at the continuous railroad extending from its terminus in Selma, in the State of Alabama, to its terminus at or near the State line of Mississippi, at or near York station, in the State of Alabama, and heretofore known as "The Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad," and afterwards and now as "The Selma and Meridian Railroad," together with all its equipments, appurtenances and franchises, as the same now are in the possession of the Receiver in this cause, or shall be at the day of sale, including all the rolling stock, rails, rights of way, depot grounds and other lands, all tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, all depots, station houses, car houses, freight houses, wood houses and other buildings, and all machine shops and other shops, and all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling stock or equipments, and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel and materials for the construction, operating, repairing or replacing the said railroad, or any part thereof, or any of its equipments or appurtenances, and including also all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad, or the construction, maintenance or use thereof, and all other property, franchises, rights and things which have been acquired by the said railroad company for use in connection with the said railroad, and are now, or shall be at the time of said sale, in the possession of the receiver appointed by the said court in the said cause, or to which he shall then be entitled, and all other property, rights, franchises and things which have been acquired by purchase or otherwise by the said receiver, or by his predecessor in office, during the pendency of said cause, for use in connection with the said railroad, and are now, or shall be at the time of the said sale, in possession of said receiver or to which he may be then entitled, as the said property is described in said decree, subject to a lease of a certain parcel of real estate belonging to the said company, and a portion of the said premises, situate in the city of Selma, as directed by an order of the said Court. The said premises cannot be sold for a less price than $1,000,000, and the undersigned will, for good cause, adjourn the said sale sine die, for the buildings, to a future day. The purchase money must be paid in cash on the delivery of the deed of conveyance of the said premises by the said undersigned.
Dated at the city of Montgomery, Ala., this 27th day of February, A. D. 1871.
CHARLES WALSH,
LAWRENCE VORHALL,
ISAAC SEEBMAN,
Special Master Commissioners.

BILLIARDS.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables, furnished with the celebrated cutout cushion, at greatly reduced prices. New 5x10 Tables, complete, $275 each, and other sizes at corresponding rates. Warerooms corner of Canal and Centre streets.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY FIRST CLASS NEW and second hand Tables at reasonable prices, at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, 49 Tenth street.

THREE BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE—NEARLY new. Inquire at 23 Bowery.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her; no like agent or love powders; but will cause speedy marriage and allay the most serious trouble. Office 103 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from cradle to grave. 452 Canal, near Hudson street. Fee $1.

MISS LOTTIE FOWLER, FAMOUS MEDICAL AND Business Clairvoyant, late of Bridgeport, has arrived. Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, $5. 242 Elm street.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness of husband; confidential letters written. 159 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, MAGICAL AND SPIRitual Clairvoyant, 221 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies $1.

MEDICAL.

A TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPErience.—Private diseases successfully treated inside of 48 hours, without mercury. Dr. FRANKLIN, 156 Bleecker st.

A.—MRS. W. R. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 104 East Fourth street, does not handle ladies with medicine.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. J. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery, 291 years' practice, guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 130 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED women.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief. Being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady will send these pills to any address on receipt of $1. Twenty-five cents for postage stamps. Address Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 124 Liberty street, or call, New York.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without pain or delay, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $5; No. 2, $10. These powerfully prepared for married ladies, never fail to bring on the female period in safety and health. Sold at her office, No. 1 East Fifteenth street, one door from Fifth avenue, and at her agencies, 104 Greenwich street, and 17 Reade street. Consultation free. Medicine accompanies. No 1 sent on receipt of money.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED. MANHOOD REStored. Office and consultation rooms free.
Dr. THOMPSON, 15 Ann street.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED PERFECT safety; relief, one day. Address, No. 7 Avery place, Lawrence street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A SPECIALIST.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. H. COOPER, member of the New York Medical College and H. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted on venereal or private diseases, office 49 Chatham street, near Chatham.

A.—MADAME ANTHILE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 121 West Twenty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, all female complaints. Private rooms for ladies.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY cured by the most skillful specialist. Office and consultation rooms free.
Dr. HARRISON, 17 Reade street.

DR. AND MRS. WILLITS CURE AT ONE INTERview, without medicine, all private diseases of the male and female, at 58 West Twenty-third street.

DR. COOPER, 49 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on female diseases and private diseases of the male; no charge for advice; perfect cures guaranteed.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DEROS, 473 Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, informs the public she is the only lady in the city who is regularly educated to her profession. 473 Fifth avenue, near Forty-second street.

LADIES RELIABLE SAFE AND SURE. DR. THOMPSON'S Female Drops are the best and most reliable. $5. 25 Ann street.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
if you have the blues.

YOUNG MEN—LOST MANHOOD RESTORED BY DR. THOMPSON'S Invigorator. $5. 25 Ann street. Advice free. 9 to 9. 25 Ann street.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last night but two of
MR. J. C. CAMPBELL
and the great success of the day.
POMP. POMP. POMP.
Mr. J. C. CAMPBELL.....POMP
CROWN PRINCE.
The modern Proteus,
MR. JOHNNY THOMPSON,
is engaged for a limited period, and will appear on Monday evening in Mr. J. McCloskey's new and novel drama, entitled
ON HAND.
New Scenery, Machinery and Appointments.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FINAL BENEFIT OF MR. J. C. CAMPBELL,
and most positively his last appearance but one, when he will appear in his great impersonation of
MR. J. C. CAMPBELL. POMP. MR. J. C. CAMPBELL.
POMP.
MR. J. C. CAMPBELL. POMP. MR. J. C. CAMPBELL.
CROWN PRINCE.
On Monday evening next the celebrated and unrivalled protean actor, eccentric comedian and musical wonder,
MR. JOHNNY THOMPSON,
will appear in his new drama, written for him by Mr. J. McCloskey, entitled
ON HAND,
with entirely new scenery, machinery, newly invented sensation and effects.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
This evening, (Friday,) 565th performance of the
BLACK CROOK.
DECIDED HIT OF THE NEW GRAND BALLET,
THE DEMON'S REVEL,
with its new and elegant costumes,
wonderful and startling effects,
beautiful and original music,
and embracing in its performance the entire ballet force of this establishment.
TWELFTH WEEK OF THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS
AND THE GREAT SKATERS.
MONS. SIEGRIST
and his
TWO BEAUTIFUL BOYS,
aged 7 and 4 years, in their
FAMOUS SCENA DE SALON,
THE CELEBRATED BIZARELLI BROTHERS,
the greatest gymnasts of the world,
with all the superb scenery,
brilliant effects,
magnificent tableaux.
ON MONDAY NEXT NEW AND STRIKING FEATURES.
Evening performance at 8; matinee SATURDAY, at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE, TO-MORROW, AT 1½.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE, TO-MORROW, AT 1½.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE, TO-MORROW, AT 1½.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.—TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, near Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
"SARATOGA"
COMPLETES
ITS
THIRD MONTH
THIS
WEEK
OF
UNINTERRUPTED
SUCCESS
AND
CROWDED
HOUSES.
"SARATOGA" is the comic sensation of 1871."—Times.
Vivid Local Scenery, costly fashionable dresses, popular music and characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, Amy Ames, &c.; Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, Geo. Parker, D. Whiting, G. F. Devere, &c.
THE HERALD says:—"Were a stranger of refinement coming to New York to ask us where he would feel most at home

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Solution of the Rapid Transit Question.

Genet's Viaduct Railway the Plan to be Agreed Upon.

Proposed Repeal of the Madison Avenue Extension Act.

Extension of the Second Avenue Railway.

The Croton Mains to be Extended to Blackwell's and Ward's Islands.

ALBANY, March 9, 1871.

A plan of rapid transit has been finally agreed upon by the legislative powers that be. Both houses had of late become so pestered with all sorts of plans, good, bad and indifferent, that even the most ardent friends of the much desired object had almost given up all hope of accomplishing any good whatever, when Mr. Tweed determined to bring things to a crisis, cost what it might. Every man who has been here with a "new and improved plan," which could'nt by any human overground or underground possibility be equalled by any other, has always been told by the "Boss" beforehand that the Legislature would endorse any feasible plan which would be backed up by sufficient capital beforehand to guarantee it being carried out. Only a week or two ago an "inventor" of a patent method of shooting people from one end of the island to the other with somewhat less rapidity than that of the lightning flash, gave very good proof that capitalists of the strictly speculative order were ready to stand by him; but his plan, among other things, included

A SURFACE ROUTE ON BROADWAY.

The Broadway feature was enough for Tweed. "As long as I can help it," said he to the inventor, "there will never be a surface railroad on Broadway." This finished what some then considered the most feasible plan yet exhibited in private to the magnates, until that east and west sine road, fathered by Genet, made its appearance and at once won considerable favor. However, as it was only one of many plans, with a good deal that was good of a few and a good deal that was bad of other plans engrafted into it, it was not deemed exactly satisfactory, and at the suggestion of the "Boss" it was decided this week to settle the rapid transit question in a grand council or war of the chieftains. The result of the council's labors has been a very elaborate plan which is set forth in a bill introduced by Mr. Genet this morning. The following is the bill in full:—

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE VIADUCT RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING RAPID TRANSIT THROUGH THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE ADJACENT COUNTIES, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE RAILWAYS.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. Peter B. Sweeny, William M. Tweed, Jr., Hugh Smith, Richard B. Connolly, Forbes Holland, Shepherd F. Knapp, John J. Serrell, Leopold Cohnitz, James S. Burnett, William R. Travers, George A. Osgood, Peter Cooper, Alexander T. Stewart, James G. Bennett, Jr., Simon B. Chittenden, Wilson G. Hunt, John T. Agnew, Henry Hilton, John McB. Davidson, Anson J. Vanderpool, Marc Cohnitz, Wm. A. Booth, Manton Marble, John Taylor Johnson, Oswald Ottendorfer, Richard Schell, William Butler Duncan, William R. Martin, Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, James Turner, Walter Shanly, Edward B. Wesley, Terence Farley, Henry Smith, William Turnbull, George M. Van Nort, Edward K. Willard, James M. Sweeny, Edward H. Tracy, Gustave Hester, William T. Blodgett, Bernard Kelly, Henry N. Smith and Walter Leonard are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of "The Viaduct Railway Company." The said corporation shall continue for 100 years from the passage of this act, and shall be located in the city of New York, and the capital stock shall be —— millions of dollars, divided into shares of $100 each.

SEC. 2. The business and offices of said corporation shall be managed by a board of not less than ten directors, to be elected within three months after the passage of this act by the above named corporators, the term fixed named, of whom or a majority of them shall determine the day when, and the place where, such election shall be held, and shall give due notice thereof to each of the said corporators hereinbefore named, which notice shall be delivered at or mailed to their respective places of abode or business at least twenty days prior to the time of such election, and each of the said corporators as shall attend at said election in person or be there represented by proxy shall appoint two tellers to conduct said election and declare the result, and the ten directors then chosen shall divide by lot into five classes of an equal number of directors as near as may be, who shall respectively hold office for one, two, three, four and five years, and until others are chosen in their places, as herein provided, and an election of the stockholders of said corporation shall be held annually thereafter upon due notice being given in at least three daily papers published in the city of New York, and the majority of the stockholders then present or represented by proxy at such election shall elect the regular number of directors in place of those going out of office. All vacancies occurring in the board of directors by resignation or death shall be filled by the remaining members of said board for the remainder of the respective terms.

SEC. 3. The corporation hereby created shall possess all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, except as upon the provisions of said act are modified by or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act; and the said corporation is hereby authorized to make, construct and maintain viaducts and to construct, operate and use therein railways, with the necessary sidings, and to convey passengers, freight and property in cars propelled by steam or other power over and across certain streets, roads, avenues, squares and grounds in New York as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. The viaducts and railways hereby authorized to be constructed and entered by said corporation shall follow, as near as possible, a route commencing at or near Chambers street, between Broadway and Chatham street, and running from thence northwardly through the blocks and across the streets, between Broadway and Chatham street and the Bowery to or near to Houston street or Bleecker street, and from thence with one branch of said viaduct and railway diverging easterly through the blocks and across the streets to and across the Bowery, in the vicinity of Bond street or Great Jones street, and from thence passing northeasterly through the blocks and across the streets, roads or avenues between the Third avenue and the East river; and also with another branch of said viaduct and railway diverging westerly from the first mentioned line from near Houston street or Bleecker street, and running through the blocks and across the streets to and across Broadway near Houston street and Bleecker street, thence running westerly through the blocks and across the streets to and across Carmine street or the South avenue, and from thence through the blocks and across the streets, roads or avenues west of the Sixth avenue and west of Central Park to the Harlem river or Spuyten Duyvil creek, near to Kingsbridge. The said corporation may make on the routes aforesaid the necessary depots, connections, turnouts, switches and other conveyances for the proper working of said railways.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of making, constructing and operating the said viaducts and railways said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon and cross the several streets and avenues, squares, public places and lands herein provided for, and into and upon the soil of the same, to construct and maintain said viaducts and railways along the routes and to the points herein specified and completed, such railways to be constructed in the most thorough manner and upon the most approved plans, and of sufficient dimensions for the purposes of said viaducts and railways and at such heights above the surface of such streets, roads, avenues and public lands as will, when completed, insure the unimpeded traffic through said streets, avenues, roads or public places as may be agreed by the public before such construction. Always, the necessary foundations, piers, columns or other structures which may be required to insure perfect safety of construction and maintenance of said viaduct and railways; and except also, that during progress of construction it shall be lawful to make such openings and excavations in said streets, roads, avenues and public places, over which said viaduct and railways shall be constructed as shall be necessary from time to time, and in all cases the surfaces and pavements of said streets, roads, avenues and public places shall be restored around such foundation, piers or columns to the conditions in which they were before such excavations were made, as near as possible, and, if practicable, one-half of the width of said streets, roads or avenues shall be always kept open for the public travel; but, when temporary obstructions for the full width of the streets, roads or avenues shall be made, they shall not be offered at any one time nearer than one in each quarter mile of said streets, and shall they be so obstructed for a longer period than sixty days in any one place, except by the consent in writing of the Commissioners of Public Works of said city.

SEC. 6. The said corporation shall have the right to acquire the title to and hold such real estate or interest therein as may be necessary to enable it to construct and operate said viaducts and railways as herein provided; and in case it cannot agree with the owner or owners of such real estate or interest for the purchase of or the interest, it may acquire the title of the same in the manner specified in the acts hereinbefore referred to, except in any of the proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by this section, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the courts shall make any allegation for reference to any incorporations, capital, stock, surveys, maps, or the filing of any certificate of location.

SEC. 7. Whatever routes said viaducts and railways shall intersect with or cross above any horse railway track now occupying the surface of streets, roads or avenues, tracks shall not be unduly obstructed, and such temporary bridges or structures shall be constructed in such manner as not to interfere with the practical operation or working of such horse railway tracks, and upon completion of said viaducts and such portion of the route thereof where such changes of horse railway tracks may be made the same shall be restored as near as practicable to the condition in which they were previous to the construction of said viaducts, and all such bridges or structures and restoration of tracks shall be made at the proper charge to the corporation.

SEC. 8. Said viaducts and railways shall be exclusively for the use and purposes of said railway companies, and it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, other than a public officer in the execution of his duty, or such, with his agents and assistants, to enter or pass through the same or any portion thereof on foot or in any other way than in the proper cars of this corporation provided for that purpose, without the consent of said corporation, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered by this corporation. And the Mayor, Aldermen, Commonalty and the citizens of the city of New York are hereby prohibited from giving any permission to any other person, body or corporation to do any of the acts or things hereby authorized, or to hinder, delay or embarrass the construction or operation of said viaducts and railways and other things as herein authorized.

SEC. 9. The said corporation shall be and is hereby authorized to collect and receive not exceeding the sum of fifteen cents for any distance between Chambers street and the Harlem river, near the Third avenue, and twenty cents for any distance between Chambers street and Kingsbridge for every seat taken in all cars except in the horse-car mentioned special part, such fares not to be less than twenty inches in width; but the said corporation shall not be compelled to permit passengers to stand in such cars, or to allow more than one passenger to occupy any seat. All trains starting from each terminus between the hours of six and eight o'clock in the morning shall have attached to the same at least two special cars, each capable of seating at least forty-eight passengers for the accommodation of artisans and others desiring to travel to and from their work, and no fare shall be charged in such special cars exceeding five cents for any distance between the termini. And said corporation shall be compelled to admit to all such special cars any passenger who has paid his fare even after all seats are filled, whenever necessary for the convenience of the public.

SEC. 10. The said corporation shall have subscriptions to its stock to the amount of $2,000,000 before the construction of said viaducts and railways is commenced, and one year from the passage of this act, within which to commence the same, and three years within which to complete said viaducts and railways to Forty-second street, and five years to complete the same to the Harlem river, necessary and unavoidable delays from the pendancy of legal proceedings against said corporation excepted, and no omission to construct any portion shall work forfeiture of this franchise in respect to any section of said viaducts and railways which may have been commenced or completed.

SEC. 11. The directors are required to open books for subscription to the bonds or stock of said corporation, and shall give at least twenty days notice to be published in at least four daily newspapers of the place or places where said books shall be opened, that an opportunity shall be given those who desire to subscribe for said stock, and the said books shall be kept open for at least thirty days, and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said corporation, then such subscribers shall be entitled to a *pro rata* number of shares of said stock, as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed; but each subscriber shall, at the time of subscribing, pay to the treasurer of said corporation five per cent of the par value of each share so subscribed.

SEC. 12. Before any plans, maps or profiles showing routes for railways hereby authorized to be constructed shall be filed in the manner before mentioned, and before any proceedings shall be taken by the corporation hereby created to acquire title to lands and premises required therefor, it shall be the duty of the said corporation to submit full and proper maps, plans and profiles showing the location, width and extent of lands proposed to be acquired and taken for the purposes of the said railways or parts of the same, and also plans showing the proposed construction of the said railways, to a board of commissioners to be known as the Viaduct Railway Commissioners, consisting and constituted of the Governor of the State of New York, the Mayor of the city of New York and the Commissioners of Public Works of said city; and the approval in writing of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, of the route and plans as aforesaid shall be a condition precedent to any proceedings by said corporation for acquiring title to any lands or premises required for such railway; and if at any time hereafter the corporation hereby created shall desire to build additional lines of viaduct railways or branches from the railways hereby authorized in any part of said city, or into and in the county of Westchester, by viaducts or otherwise, it shall be lawful for them to do so, and for that purpose to construct the necessary bridge or bridges across the Spuyten Duyvil creek and Harlem river, and to create and issue such an additional amount of stock as shall be necessary therefor, and to construct, operate and maintain the same, and charge and collect fares for transit on and over the same at not exceeding proportionably the rates hereinbefore mentioned, and all the provisions of this act in relation to the viaduct railways hereinbefore mentioned shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the additional lines of railway or branches provided for in this section the same as if their route and location had been included and mentioned in section four of this act.

SEC. 13. For the proper equalization of interests of shareholders who may subscribe and pay moneys at different times, and for equitable adjustment of the profits upon the stock and bonds subscribed and paid to advance the interests of said viaduct railways or its branches respectively, the directors of the corporation hereby created may cause to be kept a separate set of books of accounts for each of said railways or branches, and also issue stock, bonds, scrip or other evidences of indebtedness and ownership by or in each or either of said railways or branches separately, and said directors shall also have power to issue to shareholders, from time to time, as they may pay instalments on the stock subscribed by them, such payments payable out of the earnings of said railways or branches respectively, and it shall be lawful for said directors to issue and sell bonds denominated "Income Bonds," secured by and payable with interest thereon from the income of the said railways or branches respectively.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Mr. Irving introduced a bill to-day authorizing the Second Avenue Railroad Company to extend their double track in Second avenue by constructing an additional track at Twenty-third street and Second avenue through and along Second avenue to Houston street, thence through and along Houston street with single track to Forsyth street, thence through and along the latter street with single track to connect with the present track of the company at the corner of Grand street and Forsyth, and thence to Chrystie street; also commencing at the corner of Second avenue and Houston street with single track through and along Houston to connect with the present track of the company at the corner of Houston street and First avenue, thence with an additional track through and along First avenue to Twenty-third street, thence with a double track through and along First avenue to the Harlem river and through and along 129th street from First to Third avenue, with an additional track through and along Twenty-third street to Second avenue to connect with their present track; also a double track from the First avenue through and along Sixty-third street to a point 200 feet distant from Third avenue; also a double track through and along Seventy-ninth street from First avenue to the easterly side of Fifth avenue; also a double track from Second avenue to the East river; also to continue their single track in Allen street from Grand through and along Allen street to Division, thence through and along Division street to connect with their present track in Chatham square, and an additional track through and along Grand street from Allen to Chrystie street; also with a double track from the westerly track in Chatham square, across the square to New Bowery to Madison street, and along the latter to Chambers street to a point 200 feet distant from the easterly side of Broadway, returning with single track through and along

CITY HALL PLACE

and Pearl street, and thence through and along Chatham street to Division; also a double track from and connecting with the track of the company at the junction of Second avenue and Stuyvesant and Tenth streets; thence through and along Stuyvesant street across Third avenue, Eighth street and Fourth avenue to Astor place, and thence through and along Astor place to the easterly side of Broadway, together with all necessary turnout side track switches and connections for the convenient operating and making of said road. One of the provisions of the bill gives the company the power to lease their road or consolidate it with any other intersecting or connecting with it, and to carry freight on any part of the route above Twenty-third street. In consideration of the grant the company is to pay five per cent of its net earnings into the city treasury.

It will be seen at a glance that this bill, while it may afford great accommodations to the travelling public, who have become heartily tired of the single track route of the second avenue road, that it will take considerable patronage away from the Third avenue company in many places along the route where it cuts directly into that road. That there will be a lively squabble over the measure there can be but little doubt; for the Third avenue will not, it is believed, tamely submit to being shorn of any part of its present

MONEY MAKING POWER,

directly or indirectly. The privileges granted by the bill to the Second avenue road are very great, but I understand the measure is strongly backed and will get through all right, even though it should get a little scorched in doing so. Irving evidently thought, while his hand was in the railroad business, he might as well not do things by halves; so the bill just referred to had no sooner got its proper reference than he introduced another one, which will certainly have no pleasant effect upon

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

It amends the law of 1868 by which the Hudson River road was granted its first powers and prohibits the company from running cars by steam on the westerly side of Manhattan Island below Fifty-ninth street after the 1st of May next. As the company will, when their new depot in Forty-second street is ready for use, run all their trains through 125th street the bill will only serve to hurry the new route along, and after that be operative only in the matter of dummy engines which are used to draw freight cars to and from the St. John's Park depot—that is, if Fourth avenue is not to be considered on the west side of town.

THE STATE CANAL EXPENSES.

Mr. Hardenburgh in the Senate to day presented two bills relating to the canals. One of the bills appropriates the following for salaries for the fiscal year:—

For salaries, travelling expenses and clerical hire of the Commissioners, $10,500; for clerk, $1,500; engineer and surveyor, $2,700; superintendents of repairs, salaries, expenses, &c., $45,000; for canal appraisers, clerical hire, &c., $11,250; for auditor, $2,500; clerical hire in auditor's department, $10,000; for salaries and compensation of engineers employed on canals, $24,000; for salaries, &c., of collectors of tolls, clerks, weighmasters, and assistants, &c., $130,000; for incidental expenses and miscellaneous charges in account of Erie and Champlain Canal fund and Canal debt sinking fund, $90,000; for the payment of expenses of ordinary repairs of completed canals and the sums becoming due to the contractors for repairs, $1,000; to the eastern division of the canal, $400,000; to the middle division, $30,000, and western division, $200,000. The other bill makes appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest on the canal debt commencing October 1, 1871, as follows:—For payment towards the sinking fund for the extinguishment of the general fund debt, $1,500,000; for payment of the interest in coin and reimbursements of the principal of the loans for the enlargement and completion of the canals, $2,340,000; to pay the general fund to defray the expenses of State government, $200,000; to pay interest in coin on canal debt from the sinking fund, $15,000; to pay the interest in coin on the sum of $2,000,000, as provided in chapter 270 of laws of 1852, $120,000; to provide for the sinking fund to pay the principal of said loan, $138,988, for one year's contribution to said fund.

THE CROTON WATER OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Tweed's bill, which he introduced to-day, authorizes him, as Commissioner of Public Works, to lay mains, meters, pipes, &c., to extend the supply of Croton water to the institutions on Ward's, Blackwell's and Randall's islands, and to secure higher elevations in the city by laying additional mains. The amount so expended is not to exceed $1,000,000, to be raised by the issue of bonds, maturable in ten years and bearing ten per cent interest. The scheme was favorably reported upon by Mr. Tweed, as chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

THE DRUG CLERK BILL.

The Irving Drug Clerk bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate to-day, notwithstanding the fact that several New York druggists who manage to make plenty of money probably, by having in their employ poorly paid clerks who will not be able to pass an examination when the bill becomes a law, were on hand and endeavored to prevent its being pushed ahead.

TIME LOST IN RAILROAD STOPPAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the joint Railroad Committee this afternoon Mr. Coleman and his assistant, who had been sent by the committee to observe, reported that in running from this city to New York the average time lost in making stops at all stations was one minute and fifty-two seconds. This test was suggested by one of the witnesses giving it as his opinion that the time lost would be equal to eight minutes.

The committee agreed with Superintendent Person to close all testimony on Tuesday next, when the next meeting will be held.

THE EXTENSION OF MADISON AVENUE.

Senator Tweed, from the Committee on Municipal Affairs, reported a bill to repeal the act of 1870 authorizing the extension of Madison avenue; and on his motion, after stating that the bill was asked for by many property owners, the bill was passed.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE BILL.

The Kings county delegation met this afternoon to consider the Police bill referred to them by the Assembly. Mr. Jacobs was appointed chairman. Senators Murphy and Pierce expressed themselves as opposed to any bill increasing the pay of the police. A long discussion followed, Messrs. Jacobs and Roche insisting on the amendments they had supported and carried in the Assembly; but the majority, with an occasional scattering vote, insisted on no increase, and the bill was ordered to be reported without the amendments.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Grand State Dinner to the Members at the Executive Mansion.

Amicable Relations Being Cultivated Among the Juvenile Attaches.

Young Fish Gives a Party to Young Goderich.

The Universal Peace Society Astonishes the Britishers With a Proposition for General Disarmament.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1871.

The session of the Joint High Commission at the State Department to-day was protracted until after three o'clock. The weather was rather warm for this season of the year, and the British Commissioners complained of the heat as being oppressive. The Executive Mansion this evening was a scene of dazzling brilliancy, the occasion being

THE GRAND STATE DINNER

in honor of the Joint High Commission. The table in the State dining hall was tastefully adorned, the finest flowers in the conservatory having been culled for the occasion and arranged in the most striking combination in the form of pyramids and bouquets. The mantels at either end of the room were decked with

THE AMERICAN COLORS,

the centre of the table was occupied with the magnificent plateau extending nearly its whole length, and from the sides of this glittering ornament sprung light arches entwined with japonicas and forming a floral bower, terminating in a bouquet artistically wrought of delicate sprays of mignonettes relieved by exotics of various hues.

THE NUMBER OF GUESTS

was thirty-six. At the plate of each guest was placed a bouquet fixed in a ground glass vase resting on a silver pedestal. About the table were golden vases filled with heliotrope, japonicas and lilies, from which were pendant fern leaves and orange blossoms, the whole forming a design of Oriental beauty. The guests were seated at seven o'clock. The centre seat was occupied by the President, and on his right were Lady Thornton, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mrs. Fish, Professor Montague Bernard, ex-Senator Williams, Mrs. Delano and J. C. B. Davis. On the left of the President were Mrs. Colfax, Sir John A. Macdonald, General Schenck, Mrs. Boutwell, Secretary Belknap, Secretary Delano and Miss Chandler. Opposite the President was Mrs. Grant, and on her right Earl De Grey, Secretary Fish, Mrs. Williams, Sir Edward Thornton, Judge Hoar, Mrs. Davis and Secretary Robeson. On the left of Mrs. Grant were Vice President Colfax, Lady Macdonald, Justice Nelson, Lord Tenterden, Mrs. Blaine, Secretary Boutwell and Miss Felt, a guest of the President's family.

THE SEATS AT THE END OF THE TABLE,

to the right of the President, were occupied by Miss Schenck, Speaker Blaine and Dr. Sharpe, and to the left by Attorney General Akerman, Mrs. Sharpe and Postmaster General Creswell. At first there was a disposition on the part of the company to keep silent, but Secretary Fish, who is always in the best of humor about the festive board, entered into conversation with Earl de Grey, ingeniously contriving to make his right hand neighbor, Mrs. Williams, do her share of

THE TALKING.

The remainder were not backward in contributing their share to the general conversation. At half-past nine the ladies, with such of the gentlemen as were not disposed to indulge in

SMOKING,

repaired to the Blue Parlor, while Secretaries Fish, Belknap and Delano, the Postmaster General and Sir Stafford Northcote grouped together in the private dining room, engaged in lively conversation until ten o'clock. Earl de Gray, who was attired in

COURT DRESS,

with all the insignia of his rank, particularly attracted the attention of the ladies. The other members of the British Commission wore full evening dress.

THE TOILETTES OF THE LADIES

were elegant and elaborate. At half-past ten o'clock the guests retired. As the one horse carriage containing Judge Hoar and Attorney General Akerman was leaving the Executive Mansion the horse became unmanageable, and, but for the presence of mind on the part of Mr. Hoar,

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT

might have happened to both Mr. Akerman and himself. As it was they had a narrow escape; and, preferring a walk home in the rain to the uncertainty of a safe conveyance, they both journeyed on foot to their residence, on F street.

This evening Hamilton Fish, Jr., gave a dinner party to Mr. D. Creamer, H. S. Northcote and Viscount Goderich. The latter returned from his duck hunting expedition in Maryland, having shot fourteen pairs of redheads during his absence.

To-morrow evening Secretary Fish will receive a number of gentlemen, including the Commissioners.

THE PEACE-AT-ANY PRICE

people, who seem to regard the injuries Great Britain inflicted on us during the rebellion and the honor of America as secondary considerations, have undertaken to communicate their sentiments to the British members of the Joint High Commission. The following letter has been forwarded to the British members of the Commission here by the Universal Peace Union of this country:—

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH COUNCIL OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION:—

HONORED FRIENDS AND MESSENGERS OF PEACE—The Universal Peace Union of America with more than ordinary satisfaction welcomes you to this country at this time. We give you welcome for the high hope you bring of an early and permanent settlement of all disturbing questions at issue between your government and ours, and because your coming foreboders an end to the adjustment of difficulties by peaceful means, and the establishment of an international system of arbitration which we trust, will render war as impossible as it is unnecessary and deplorable. May you be strengthened with the knowledge that the working classes here and elsewhere have given marked evidence of their approval and that millions of hearts bless the movement and await anxiously its solution. We are so confident that you will arrange the pendent questions in controversy that we have little to say thereon, for they are subordinate to that which we would submit for your consideration, the property, if not necessity, of your proposing as the culmination of your great work the simultaneous disarmament of our two nations and the recommendation for such a grand reform throughout the world. We are convinced that if your nation and ours would set an example of such Christian civilization, other nations would follow speedily, and all the more and more prosperous than we can now hope to be under the military system, and, offering you our high esteem and prayers of desire that you may be guided aright in this good work of peace, we are, your friends in the bonds of a common brotherhood.

Alfred H. Love, president, Philadelphia; Loretta Mott, Philadelphia; Levi K. Jenkins, Providence, R. I.; E. M. Wilcox, Washington; Robert Dale Owen, Indiana; Alexander S. Richards, Boston; Jonathan Whipple, Mystic, Conn.; Aaron M. Powell, New York; Joseph A. Dugdale, Iowa, and others, Secretaries. Henry T. Child, M. D., Lydia A. Schofield, Philadelphia.

Resolutions recommending disarmament to the Joint High Commission were adopted at a meeting of the Peace Society, Philadelphia, March 4.

MR. FIELD AND THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The *Tribune* of this morning, after refusing me the privilege of a reply to Mr. F. C. Barlow, with the same freedom given to him for his attack, spins on the whole of his claim and a half columns in an editorial, making ten separate charges against me. Every one of these charges is untrue, as might easily be shown by a detail of the facts if that were permitted. As for example, acts are attributed to me, which, if they occurred at all, took place when I was away ten miles in the country, and had no more knowledge of them yourself. So I might go through the whole list showing the untruthfulness of each statement. But as this is not allowed I content myself with saying, as I do here, that each one of these separate and distinct charges is, so far as I am concerned, a separate and distinct falsehood.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1871.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, March 9, 1871.

Steamer Vanderbilt arrived here at three P. M. Detained nine hours in a fog, but met no ice.

WASHINGTON.

The Republican Camp in Uproar.

Senator Sumner to be Ousted from the Foreign Relations Committee.

Prominent Senators Backing Sumner.

Organization of Senate Standing Committees.

Presidential Solicitude for the Protection of Southern Loyalists.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1871.

Exciting Scene in the Republican Caucus—Mr. Sumner Removed from the Foreign Relations Committee—Prominent Senators Protest Against the Action of the Committee.

The excitement in all circles at the Capitol to-day was the action of the republican Senatorial caucus in removing Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was known last night that the special committee to revise the Senate committees had reconstructed the Foreign Relations Committee, leaving Mr. Sumner out in the cold. When the caucus met this morning it was not supposed that the report of the special committee would be adopted. Mr. Sumner himself was present. As soon as his name was mentioned as chairman of the new Committee on Elections and Privileges, he arose and said:—"Mr. Chairman, I must decline any service upon a new committee. I have spent over twenty years in the Senate, and it is now too late for me to enter upon any new line of committee work. I have served for twelve years upon the Committee on Foreign Relations, the last ten years of which I have been its chairman. I appeal to any man who has ever served with me if I have not earnestly sought to do my duty to my State and to the whole country."

After again notifying the caucus that he would not serve upon the committee to which he had been assigned, Mr. Sumner took his hat and left the caucus. He refused to enter it again, and the remainder of the deliberations were carried on in his absence. The debate continued until twelve o'clock, when the caucus adjourned on account of the assembling of the Senate.

The Senate did not remain in session for over half an hour, and as soon as it adjourned the republicans went into caucus again. Senator Howe, a member of the special committee, defended their action in displacing Mr. Sumner. He said it was a matter of necessity. The relations between Mr. Sumner and the President and the Secretary of State were such that they could not hold official intercourse. The committee had, therefore, put General Cameron at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Wilson regarded the whole proceeding as unwise and impolitic. He charged, directly, that the cause of the removal of Sumner was his opposition to the St. Domingo business. There could, he said, be no other tangible cause. The fact that Sumner disagreed with the President on matters of public policy, and that he and the Secretary of State were not on personal good terms, was too flimsy an excuse. The country would not sustain his removal on these grounds. He did not believe the masses of the republican party would sustain it on any grounds that could be put forth by the caucus. Mr. Sumner had been in the Senate for nearly twenty years. He stood at the head of this committee half that time, and had been sustained by his party in nearly all his measures of foreign policy. He was known and respected abroad as well as at home. He had the confidence of his party, and it would not do to disgrace him.

Senator Schurz deprecated the action of the committee. He did not understand what right the President and the Secretary of State had to dictate to the Senate the formation of its committees. If this assumed right was admitted the independence of the Senate was gone. No chairman of a committee was safe, however well he might discharge his duties. If the Secretary of the Treasury took a dislike to the chairman of the Committee on Finance he might come to the Senate and, with the precedent which the caucus proposed to make, demand his removal. Schurz scouted the reasons given by the special committee for the removal of Sumner. Every one in the caucus knew, and the country would understand, that he was removed because of his opposition to St. Domingo. There was no use in disguising this; it was too plain. The acquisition of St. Domingo was not a party issue. There were, however, members of the republican party in both houses of Congress who opposed it. There were undoubted republicans all over the country who thought it unwise. Mr. Sumner had done nothing against the party. He stood for twenty years as one of its acknowledged leaders, and now it was proposed to disgrace him, simply because he presumed to differ with the President on this question.

Senator Edmunds made a bitter speech against Sumner and in favor of his removal. He did not, however, advance any new ideas on the subject, but simply reiterated what had been stated by Senator Howe. Senator Logan made a strong speech in support of Sumner. He denounced the attempt of the President to dictate the formation of the Senate committees and paid a high compliment to the services of Mr. Sumner.

At length Senator Wilson moved to recommit the report to the committee, with instructions to allow the Committee on Foreign Relations to remain undisturbed. The following is the vote on this motion:—

YEAS—Senators Gilbert, Trumbull, Robertson, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Wilson, Wright, Windom, Ferry of Connecticut, Schurz, Cragin, Fenton, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Spencer, Caldwell, Hitchcock, Corbett and Boreman—21.

NAYS—Senators Harlan, Pratt, Kellogg, Cole, Osborn, Pomeroy, Hamlin, Chandler, Ferry of Michigan, Nye, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Pool, Scott, Sawyer, Howe, Carpenter, Stewart, West, Lewis, Morton, Brownlow, Edmunds, Ramsay, Ames and Hamilton of Texas—28.

This decided the question of deposing Sumner. After the announcement of the vote several of Mr. Sumner's friends left the caucus, and the report of the committee was soon after adopted without a division. Mr. Sumner seems to take the matter quite philosophically. He received a large number of telegrams to-night from prominent republicans in different parts of the country, denouncing the action of the caucus. The report of the committee will be submitted to the Senate to-morrow. Mr. Wilson will object to its present consideration and it will go over for a day. When it does come up for consideration Wilson, Schurz, Logan and others will have something to say about it in open Senate.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

The list of committees, as adopted in the republican caucus to-day, is as follows, and will be formally presented and voted on in the Senate to-morrow:—

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS—Messrs. Cameron, chairman; Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Schurz, Buckingham and Casserly.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Messrs. Sumner, chairman, Stewart, Morrill, Rice, Hamlin, Hill and Thurman.

ON FINANCE—Messrs. Sherman, chairman; Morrill of Me., Fenton, Scott, Ames, Wright and Bayard.

ON APPROPRIATIONS—Messrs. Cole, chairman; Sprague, Sawyer, Edmunds, Windom, Hill and Stevenson.

ON COMMERCE—Messrs. Chandler, chairman; Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Conkling, Conkling and Vickers.

ON MANUFACTURES—Messrs. Hamlin, chairman; Robertson, Dorsey, Gilbert, and a vacancy, to be filled by the democrats.

ON AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Morton, chairman; Cameron, Robertson, Tipton and Davis.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Wilson, chairman; Cameron, Morton, Ames, Logan, West and Stevenson.

ON NAVAL AFFAIRS—Messrs. Cragin, chairman; Anthony, Nye, Osborn, Caldwell, Ferry of Mich., and Stockton.

ON JUDICIARY—Messrs. Trumbull, chairman; Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Pool and Thurman.

ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS—Messrs. Ramsey, chairman; Pomeroy, Gilbert, Cole, Flanagan, Ferry of Mich., and Kelly.

ON PUBLIC LANDS—Messrs. Pomeroy, chairman; Tipton, Osborn, Sprague, Windom, Logan and Casserly.

ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS—Messrs. Davis of Ky., chairman; Ferry of Conn.; Sawyer, Bayard and Blair.

ON INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Harlan, chairman; Corbett, Buckingham, Stewart, Frelinghuysen, Hill and Davis of Ky.

ON PENSIONS—Messrs. Edmunds, chairman; Tipton, Pratt, Brownlow, Ferry of Mich.; West and Saulsbury.

ON REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS—Messrs. Pool, chairman; Brownlow, Corbett, Cragin, and vacancy, to be filled with a democrat.

ON CLAIMS—Messrs. Howe, chairman; Scott, Sprague, Pratt, Boreman, Wright and Davis.

ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Messrs. Patterson, chairman; Sumner, Lewis, Spencer, Caldwell, Hitchcock and Vickers.

ON PATENTS—Messrs. Ferry of Conn., chairman; Carpenter, Morrill of Me., Windom and Hamilton.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—Messrs. Morrill of Vt., chairman; Trumbull, Cole, Stockton and Hamilton.

ON TERRITORIES—Messrs. Nye, chairman; Cragin, Schurz, Boreman, Hill, Hitchcock and Cooper.

ON THE PACIFIC RAILWAY—Messrs. Stewart, chairman; Ramsey, Wilson, Harlan, Rice, Fenton, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Blair and Kelly.

ON MINES AND MINING—Messrs. Rice, chairman; Chandler, Flanagan, Lewis, Logan, Caldwell and Saulsbury.

ON THE REVISION OF THE LAWS—Messrs. Conkling, chairman; Carpenter, Pool, Pratt and Hamilton.

ON EDUCATION AND LABOR—Messrs. Sawyer, chairman; Morrill of Vt.; Flanagan, Patterson and Blair.

ON CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Messrs. Fenton, chairman; Windom and Saulsbury.

ON PRINTING—Messrs. Anthony, chairman; Howe and Casserly.

ON THE LIBRARY—Messrs. Morrill of Me., chairman; Howe and Sherman.

ON ENGROSSED BILLS—Messrs. Buckingham, chairman; Ames and Davis.

ON THE REVISION OF THE RULES—Messrs. Pomeroy, chairman; Edmunds and Bayard.

ON POLITICAL DISABILITIES—Messrs. Robertson, chairman; Boreman, Ames, Gilbert, Vickers and Stevenson.

ON THE LEVEES OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—Messrs. Kellogg, chairman; Trumbull, Schurz and Spencer, and one vacancy.

ON THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN OUTRAGES—Messrs. Scott, chairman; Wilson, Chandler, Rice, Nye and Bayard.

Protection of Southern Loyalists.

The republican members of the House held a caucus to-night, continuing three hours. A private letter from the President to Speaker Blaine was read, in which the President does not venture to recommend any course for the republicans to pursue, but suggests that some kind of measure be adopted for the protection of Southern loyalists, without going into further legislation. A general discussion took place on the subject, but no conclusion was attained, and a committee was appointed, General Butler chairman, to report at an adjourned meeting to-morrow night.

Transmission of Weather Reports.

The Secretary of War has made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company to transmit the reports of the observer sergeants of the Storm Signal corps until a definite contract can be made with the company for sending them at reduced rates. The chief signal officer is sanguine that with a few months' more experience he will be able to furnish reliable prognostications of the weather, adapted for the different localities. He has the assurance of shipowners on the lake coasts that his services have already been of the greatest benefit to commerce, and when navigation opens this spring that they will rely upon the reports of the Storm Signal corps to guide them in sending their vessels on their trips to the different ports along the lake shore.

National Bank Subscriptions to the New Loan.

The Comptroller of the Currency has prepared a circular to the national banks stating that the Secretary of the Treasury will receive subscriptions for the new loan from the banks which have five-twenty bonds deposited in the Treasury as security for their circulating notes and accept such bonds in exchange for bonds of the new issue, and that in lieu of the cash payments of two per cent required from ordinary subscribers he will accept an order for

CONGRESS.

Senator Sumner Astride of His Old Hobby.

Another Bill to Equalize the Races.

A Shell in the Coal Monopolists' Camp.

Efforts of Revenue Reformers to Secure Free Coal.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1871.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial for a general disarmament throughout the world and a repeal of the war clauses of the constitution of the United States.

CIVIL RIGHTS FOR NEGROES.

Mr. SUMNER introduced his bill of last session, supplementary to the Civil Rights act, intended to secure equal rights to colored people in all public conveyances, places of amusement, churches, benevolent and other institutions, &c. He said that colored men were daily subjected to inconvenience and outrage by railroad and other corporations, particularly in the South, and that a republican Congress could not afford to adjourn without some legislation to remedy the evil. He gave notice that he would press the bill to a vote.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La., Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman was unanimously elected Chaplain of the Senate for the Forty-second Congress.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Various petitions were presented, and numerous bills introduced and laid on the table, as follows:—

By Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt.—Relating to the resignation of Judges of the United States Courts.

By Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass.—Relating to a harbor of refuge and breakwater at the entrance to the Cape Cod ship canal.

By Mr. SUMNER—For the adjustment of French spoliation claims.

By Mr. CORBETT, (rep.) of Oregon—To incorporate the Japan Steam Navigation Company, confined to the navigation of the waters of Japan.

By Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio—To facilitate commerce between the United States and China and other Asiatic countries, being the bill introduced last session for incorporation of a company with a capital of $5,000,000 to carry on a general commercial business with, and construct public works in, those countries.

By Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis.—To further the administration of justice.

By Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa—To ratify and carry into effect the constitution and form of government for the Indian Territory adopted at a recent Indian council.

By Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev.—Defining swamp and overflowed lands.

By Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal.—Granting lands to aid in the construction of certain ditches and irrigating canals in California.

By Mr. LEWIS, (rep.) of Va.—To create a port of delivery at Potomac, Va., and for other purposes. Also to amend the act dividing Virginia into two judicial districts.

By Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich.—To provide for the erection of a government building at Grand Rapids, Mich.

By Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa.—Granting the right of way for certain railroads in the Territory of Colorado.

By Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me.—To provide for the transportation of mails between the United States and Europe and for other purposes. Incorporating Hester Clymer, John McManus, Robert Crane, John Atee, Algernon S. Buford and others as the United States Mail and Transportation Company, with a capital of $2,000,000, for the purpose of building, purchasing and chartering vessels for the service between the United States and Europe. The Postmaster General is directed to contract with said company for semi-monthly and weekly transportation of the mails between such ports as he may designate for a term of twenty years. The compensation to be equal to inland postages on all mail matter conveyed by steamships of the company.

By Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill.—For the relief of Dr. J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Kentucky; also declaring the true construction of the second section of the act of March 3, 1857, to settle certain accounts between the United States and Mississippi and other States. Also for the admission of New Mexico as a State.

By Mr. TIPTON, (rep.) of Neb.—Extending the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Land Office in cases of application for the cancellation of homestead entries. Also to aid the construction of a railroad from Lincoln, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado.

By Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev.—To aid the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New York to establish an American line of iron steamships. Also to incorporate branches of the Texas Pacific Railway Company under the name of the North Carolina Extension Railway Company. The companies to be consolidated are the Eastern and Western divisions of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and the Spartanburg and Union Railroad of South Carolina—the purpose being to establish continuous railway communication from Newbern, Wilmington and Charleston, via Asheville (North Carolina) and Ducktown (Tennessee) to Cleveland (Tennessee) or Dalton (Georgia), connecting with the Texas Pacific Railroad to San Diego (California).

By Mr. KELLOGG—Reviving the grant of land to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad, to connect Vicksburg with the Texas Pacific Railroad. Also incorporating the Shreveport and Red River Improvement Company.

Also creating Shreveport a port of delivery.

By Mr. CORBETT—To provide for a segregation and survey of swamp lands in Oregon.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., submitted a resolution requesting the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior upon the expediency of appointing a competent person to make a personal observation and to report upon the topography, climate, soil and mineral and other products of the public lands; the cost and facilities of transporting those products to market; the price and amount of government and railroad lands for sale, with a compilation of all homestead and other laws for the acquirement of public lands, the whole to constitute a hand book for the information and guidance of European immigrants and to be published in several languages and distributed throughout this country and in Europe.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over till to-morrow.

Upon the conclusion of the morning order of business the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1871.

THE DUTY ON SALT AND COAL.

The SPEAKER proceeded to the call of States for bills, commencing with the State of Maine.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of Me., introduced a bill to repeal the duty on salt.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., asked Mr. Hale to add to it a provision for the repeal of the duty on coal.

Mr. HALL said that that was a distinct subject and that he intended to introduce a bill for that purpose also. He moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y.—That will be the last of it; let us pass it now.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill.—Is it not necessary that it shall go to the Committee of the Whole?

The SPEAKER—Yes, if there be no objection to disposing of it in the House. If there be no objection it can be entertained now.

Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa.—I object.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HALE then introduced a bill for the repeal of the duty on coal.

Mr. MCGREW, (rep.) of W. Va., objected to its being considered now. It was also referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COX then moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up and passing these two bills.

Mr. MCGREW called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. DICKEY, (rep.) of Pa., moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., moved that when the House adjourns to-day it be till Monday.

Mr. COX hoped that the House would not adjourn without repealing the duty on coal and salt, so that the members might go home satisfied with themselves.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., hoped the House would not agree to adjourn over till Monday without waiting to see what the Senate would do on the subject of final adjournment.

Mr. RANDALL withdrew his motion, and the motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. PACKER, (dem.) of Pa., then moved that when the House adjourns to-day it be to meet on Saturday.

Mr. COX hoped there would be no filibustering on these measures.

Mr. DAWES made the point of order that Mr. Packer's motion was out of order.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order and had the rules bearing on the subject read.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Cox's motion to go into Committee of the Whole, and it was agreed to—yeas 112, nays 75.

The House thereupon, at one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and took up the bill to repeal the duty on salt.

Mr. HALE said he did not wish to introduce any measure that would protract the session; but the House had already, at the session, manifested its wishes to repeal the duties on coal and salt and put them on the free list, and there was, therefore, no need of discussion. He moved that the committee rise, in order that he might move in the House to close the debate, and he signified his intention then to accept an amendment to add coal to the bill.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., appealed to the House not to begin the Forty-second Congress by applying the gag law, but to allow debate on the question.

Mr. COX—It has been debated two years.

Mr. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa., inquired of Mr. Hale whether he would admit an amendment to repeal the income tax.

Mr. RANDALL made a like inquiry as to tea, coffee and sugar, and Mr. PLATT a like inquiry as to tobacco.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—One thing at a time.

Mr. HALE declined to admit amendments that would embarrass the bill.

Mr. COX asked him that he would lose the bill if he allowed it to be loaded down.

The motion that the committee rise was agreed to by 88 to 79.

Mr. HALE then moved that all general debate be closed in Committee of the Whole on the bill to repeal the duty on salt.

Mr. DICKEY moved that the House adjourn.

The House refused to adjourn by a vote of 77 to 106.

The motion to close the debate was agreed to—yeas 102, nays 91.

The SPEAKER announced the Standing Committee on Elections as follows:—Kerr, McCrary, Stevenson, Hale, Poland, Finkelnburg, Thomas, Kerr, Porter and Archer.

The motion to go into committee was then agreed to—yeas 106, nays 91.

The House thereupon, at forty minutes past two P. M., again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the duty on salt.

Mr. HALE remarked that the duty on salt was eighteen cents per one hundred pounds in bulk, and twenty-four cents per hundred in sacks. The best judge of salt could be purchased at three or ten cents a bushel, and everybody could calculate what the tax was. He had intended to submit an amendment reducing the duty fifty per cent, but he could not agree to that. He believed the monopoly the Onondaga salt work was enjoyed was as much a monopoly as ever granted by the Tudors in the most despotic times, and that it should be abolished.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend the bill by adding coal to it.

Mr. WOOD supported the bill and amendment. It would be idiotic, he said, to address to an intelligent body any reason why the duty on coal should be taken off at this time. They all knew the suffering caused to the people by the high price of coal. The tax to it was a tax on one of the necessaries of life; a tax on fuel, a tax on warmth, a tax which bore heavily on the poor and which Congress should be in haste to repeal.

Mr. KELLEY opposed the bill and amendment. He reminded the majority of the House that they were responsible for the financial condition of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury was about to float a new loan, which, if successful, would reduce the expenses of the government twenty millions per year, and he was now met with this first action of a republican House proposing to strike from the revenues of the country nearly two millions of dollars—$1,188,418 on salt and $621,578 on coal. The revenue collected on salt was only three cents a head on the whole population. In the Joint High Commission the admission of coal from Canada free of duty was likely to be a question. If the Canadians would give free fisheries in exchange for free coal that would be a question worthy of national consideration. He implored the republican majority to consider this great question before, under the impulse of relieving the public of a tax of three cents per head on salt, it assailed the Treasury by such a proposition. He suggested the reduction of the duty on salt to twelve cents per hundred pounds in bulk and eighteen cents in sacks, and offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. COX advocated the bill and amendment. He referred to Mr. Kelley as speaking in rather a different tone from that in which he spoke at the last Congress.

Mr. KELLEY—I am in a minority now.

Mr. COX—You speak now in the language of Jeremiah and not in that of Isaiah. We have another order of things. The gentlemen speaks now of the cutting down of the duty on salt, but he would keep it on iron. So he would cut off the duty on tea, coffee and sugar.

Mr. KELLEY—Not on sugar.

Mr. COX—Do not interrupt me now in my five minutes. The blood will follow where the knife is driven. The duty that is paid on tea, coffee and sugar all goes into the Treasury; but where the Treasury receives five millions from the duty on iron the iron men of Pennsylvania receive one hundred and fifty millions. The obstruction to the importation of coal has furnished the basis for all the conspiracies and strikes and combinations in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of raising the price of coal, and has cost the people of New England and New York at least thirty millions. Why does not my innocent gentleman from Maine (Mr. Hale) add potatoes to his salt? It is because potatoes are raised in Maine and he wants them protected. I want the people of New York and everywhere to have free coal and all other articles free.

Mr. HALE—I have no objection.

Mr. RITCHIE, (dem.) of Md., opposed the bill and amendment. The appeal that was made in the interest of laboring men he regarded as an illusion. While he sympathized fully with the demand for revenue reform, he thought the revenue reformers were really moving in a wrong direction in this matter, and were subserving the interests which they ought to oppose. In a word, it was capital, not labor; wealth, not poverty; monopolies, and not the people, that were demanding these changes.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, (rep.) of Mo., advocated the bill and amendment, and replied to the argument of Mr. Kelley. That gentleman's argument was that the tax on salt, which produced only $1,100,000 a year, should not be removed in the interest of the new funding law, and yet he had voted some weeks ago to repeal the income tax, which brought twelve millions into the Treasury. The inconsistency of that argument showed its fallacy and the insincerity of the gentleman who made it.

Mr. KELLEY—My argument was that I am in favor of repealing internal taxes as rapidly as we can.

Mr. FINKELNBURG—Then what becomes of the new bonds and the funding law? (Laughter.) The two propositions cannot be reconciled. Another fallacy of the gentleman's argument—that because the Treasury only gets one million one hundred thousand dollars a year from the duty on salt, the duty only costs the people three cents per head. He leaves out of view the fact that the people pay that tax on the domestic as well as on foreign salt.

Mr. SWANN, (dem.) of Md., argued against the bill and amendment, speaking in favor of protecting the capital invested and the labor employed in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. He wanted the question to be disposed of not by itself, but in connection with a general revision of the tariff.

Mr. CREBS, (dem.) of Ill., argued in favor of the repeal of the duty on salt.

Mr. PLATT, (rep.) of Va., opposed the repeal of the duty on coal, arguing that the effect of it would be to close every coal pit in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio, and throw fifty thousand laborers out of employment.

Mr. SCOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa., argued on the same side. What labor wanted and what capital wanted in the matter of tariff was stability. He did not want capital and labor to be attracted to coal fields by a duty on coal, and then to have that duty removed and the capital and labor rendered useless.

Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me., moved to amend Mr. Kelley's amendment by fixing the duty on salt at six cents per one hundred pounds in bulk, and nine cents in sacks. If he could not get a low tariff on coal and salt he would go for free coal and free salt.

After further discussion by Messrs Eldridge, Butler of Mass., Cox and Maynard, Peters' and Kelley's amendments were rejected.

Without proceeding further in the bill the committee rose.

GOVERNMENT AID IN EXECUTING THE LAWS.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill providing that in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the law, either of the United States or of any State or Territory, by a combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and in all cases where the constitutional authorities of any State or Territory shall fail or refuse so to execute the laws thereof as to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws, it shall be lawful for the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to suppress such combinations and to execute the laws, even though the Legislature or Executive of such State may not call for such forces. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

COMPENSATION FOR CONTESTING CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. MCCRARY, (rep.) of Iowa, offered a resolution against paying compensation to contestants for seats who may be declared by the House not entitled to them, but that the House may allow them actual expenses. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

SURVEY OF DUXBURY HARBOR.

Mr. BUFFINTON, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to make a survey of the harbor of Duxbury, Mass., with a view to increasing its facilities for commerce. Adopted.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth census. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Debate on the Proposed State Asylum—A New Registry Law—Where is the Bumsted Charter?—The Hoboken Police.

In the Senate yesterday the bill providing for the enlargement of the State Lunatic Asylum was the subject of a lively debate. It is proposed to purchase 211 acres of land near Trenton for $65,050, and the Senate was not prepared to endorse any such premeditated job. There are other parts of the State to be considered as well as Trenton.

Mr. Little objected to the bill because it was evidently a cut-and-dried job; he would favor the appointment of a commission to look around the State for the best location.

Mr. F. D. Taylor said that if the new asylum be established in Hudson county the site would be granted by that county and the proposed price would thus be saved to the State.

Mr. J. W. Taylor asked if there were no other place in the State suited for the building besides Trenton, which had already nearly all the State institutions. Other States have asylums in different localities, so as to give facilities to all the people and to save the costs of transportation. The bill was finally postponed till this morning.

The bill to establish a Board of Education in Jersey City and the charter of the city of Paterson were ordered to a third reading.

An act was introduced to provide for the registration of persons entitled to the right of suffrage in cities of more than twenty thousand inhabitants. The bill provides that no person born outside the United States shall be registered unless he shall produce a certificate of his naturalization before the Board of Registry at their first or second meeting, or unless such naturalized citizen shall have been duly registered at a previous general election held after the passage of this act.

In the Assembly amendments were introduced to the bill for a free bridge across the Passaic at Newark.

The supplement to the charter of Newark was passed.

A resolution was adopted directing that the rebel flags captured in the late war be placed in the Quartermaster General's office.

Nothing was heard of the Jersey City charter. It was looked for in the House during the past three days, but since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Bumsted case the number of supporters of the bill is becoming beautifully less. The gallant three from Jersey City were too conscious of their weakness to bring up the Bumsted charter on its final passage. In any case the bill would be killed in the Senate. Two prominent republican Senators declare that they cannot vote for a bill which would entail inevitable defeat on their party. The charter, if passed, would be practically inoperative as far as the Board of Works is concerned. Some grave constitutional questions are involved, and the Supreme Court, to be consistent with its recent decisions, should suspend the operation of the charter in these points.

A bill providing for a new police commission in Hoboken was introduced, but while it was endorsed by the republican party, it did not suit Charley Chamberlain, who is engaged in procuring its defeat. The existing Police Commission in Hoboken has worked so satisfactorily that a new organization is unnecessary and uncalled for by any section save the republican minority.

THE LYNN (MASS.) YACHT CLUB.

The *Lynn Reporter* reports the following doings of the Yacht Club in that city. The annual meeting for the election of officers of this club was held last Monday evening. The usual yearly reports were presented and accepted, when the members proceeded to an election, and the following named gentlemen were chosen to serve as officers for the ensuing year:—

Commodore—George L. Babb.
Vice Commodore—Nathaniel T. Davidson.
Secretary—Charles H. Clifford.
Treasurer—Simon T. Downs.
Measurers—Allan Hay, J. R. Snow, J. N. Taylor.
Financial Committee—N. T. Davidson, W. H. Pierce, S. H. Kent.
Regatta Committee—George L. Babb, J. S. Lord, Howard Dennis.

Twenty men of the right stripe were voted into the club, to become members upon signing the constitution. Seventy-five names are now on the roll and as many more have been voted into the fraternity, who should see that their autographs are affixed upon the book at once. The class of men composing the club and being now voted in is unobtainable as made up from our most lively and efficient business men, who are earnest and wide awake in aquatic matters. About two-thirds of the stock in the boathouse is already taken, though the club has not yet determined whether to lease or purchase lands to build upon. The attendance was good at this meeting and it was adjourned after an interesting session to next Monday evening.

THE HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) HOSPITAL.

This institution, which is doing so much good for the people of Jersey City particularly and the residents of Hudson county generally, is being liberally supported by public and private donations. Last evening a concert was given at the Jersey City Tabernacle in aid of the hospital, and the large attendance was sufficient testimony that the benefits conferred by this institution are fully appreciated. The concert was conducted by the Harmonic Society of New York, assisted by Miss Hutchings and Mr. W. Morgan.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MLLE. SESSI is performing in opera at Vienna.

OLIVE LOGAN illustrated "The Passions" in St. Louis Wednesday night.

OWENS goes to New Haven on Saturday to look after "that barrel of apple sass."

MRS. OATES has been presented with a golden badge by a New Orleans fire company.

MRS. CONWAY has engaged Lucille Western for one week at the Park, Brooklyn.

THE GLOBE will have twelve new stars next week and a revival of the famous court scene.

"THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS" are crowding the Boston theatre and will run two weeks longer.

"SARATOGA" still continues its unprecedentedly successful career at the Fifth Avenue theatre.

GEORGE DONALD, an accomplished somersault rider, is the reigning feature of the New York Circus.

THE FLORENCES, at De Bar's, and MRS. BOWERS, at the Olympic, are the present stage attractions in St. Louis.

MISS GLYN'S next series of Shakspearian readings commences on Tuesday next at Association Hall, with "Hamlet."

FECHTER shook the dust of Chicago off his shoes last week and Miss Lisette Bernard, from California, takes his place.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, one of our best contraltos, sings in Detroit on Monday. The Richings English Opera Troupe are there this week.

"SARATOGA" has proved such a success at the Globe, Boston, that the production of "Oliver Twist" has to be postponed for the present.

MISS MARIE BENCHLEY, of Providence, R. I., is spoken of as a contralto of remarkable ability and still greater promise.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE for that irrepressible little church around the corner was given a week ago at the St. Charles, New Orleans.

A SPECIAL MATINEE of "Saratoga" will be given at the Fifth Avenue theatre on Wednesday next, for the benefit of the Foundling Asylum.

PROFESSOR RISLEY, a veteran and cosmopolitan celebrity in the world of amusement, has a grand benefit to-day at Fox's American theatre, Philadelphia.

MADAME AGNES LAKE, the wife of Bill Lake, the circus man, shot at the door of his tent some time since, is exhibiting his old show through Georgia.

BIBULOUS DRAMA.—In Pittsburg, Pa., the "O. B. Bond Dramatic Association" has challenged the "Southside" ditto to a histrionic contest in the play of "The Drunkard."

MISS KELLOGG sang at the last rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, and the consequence, that there was standing room only, and very little of that, in the Academy.

NILSSON'S REAPPEARANCE at Steinway Hall next week in concert and oratorio will awake the enthusiasm of the New York public once more and increase the desire to see her in opera.

CHURCH AND STAGE.—Ten thousand copies of the Rev. J. F. W. Ware's discourse, "May I Go to the Theatre?"—containing his praise of Jefferson, Booth and Maggie Mitchell—have been sold.

ADELINA PATTI has been performing in Otello at the Petersburg Opera, and the Russian papers with one consent declare the lady the greatest lyric *tragédienne* of the day.

A QUEER ATTRACTION is at the National Hall, New Orleans. Premiums are awarded by lady judges every evening to the three best looking gentlemen. Chignons fly around lively in consequence.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK took a benefit at the Olympic, St. Louis, on the 2d instant, appearing as Hermione in "A Winter's Tale." Her engagement has been the most successful ever known in that theatre.

At Moscow the performances of Madame Artot have been crowned by a torchlight procession, organized by a body of students. The lady is about to make herself heard in the opera houses of Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Cassel, Hanover and Weisbaden.

ALBANY will have a rare treat in the dramatic line next week. Manager Barnes, of the Trimble Opera House, has engaged Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Walter Montgomery to give a number of Shakspearean performances for the benefit of the Legislature and lobbyists.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, Chicago, is reported sold to a company who intend converting it into the finest club house in the country. The management is to be placed in the hands of Mr. J. H. McVicker, and the auditorium will be preserved for its present use.

COLONEL T. ALLSTON BROWN'S dramatic agency is one of the most extensive of the kind ever opened in this country or, probably, in Europe. The entire building over Lina Edwin's theatre has been fitted up for managers and artists, and there some of the most important engagements in music and the drama are made.

MR. TISSINGTON, the former *chef d'orchestra* of the Grand Opera House, will resume the baton at the expiration of the present *opera bouffe* season. Mr. Tissington was not discharged by Mr. Fisk, as has been erroneously reported, but has been held in reserve during Mr. Patti's engagement.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.—At the last rehearsal preceding the concert of Saturday Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was the soloist. At the concert forty members from the male chorus of the Vocal Society of New York and the Mendelssohn Club will also appear. Haydn's Twelfth Symphony, Wagner's "Faust" and Mendelssohn's "Meeresstille" are the orchestral selections.

MOLIERE AND MOLTKE.—The anniversary of the birthday of Molière was celebrated in Paris on the 15th ult. Says the *Gaulois*, in reference to the *fête* which was held in the Théâtre Français:—"The guns of the enemy, thundering upon the city from every side, were unable to silence the brave enthusiasts who did honor to the great works of the master—works which yet live after the lapse of two centuries. M. de Moltke may bombard our walls, but French spirit laughs at Prussian shells, and, come what may, nothing can deprive us of that."

MUSIC OF THE FUTURE.—A new descriptive fantasia, entitled "The Fall of Paris and the Forresses," just published in London, seems to promise rather more than can be performed. Beside several marches, the piece introduces the flag of truce, the sentinel on guard, the sortie from Paris and, finally, the English feeding the Parisians. "This last circumstance," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "must be extremely difficult to describe musically. The rattle of knives and forks might perhaps be imitated, but it is difficult to conceive the sound of eating being accurately rendered by the most complicated harmony."

STADT THEATER—BENEFIT OF MLLE. VENETIA.—To-morrow evening this admirable actress, the second star in Grau's Seebach company, will take her first and only benefit, appearing as Romeo to Madame Seebach's Juliet. Mlle. Venetia has been an important feature in the great success of the Seebach season, and in another company, when not overshadowed by the genius of such an actress as Mme. Seebach, she would occupy a position second to none. The success of Mme. Seebach is in this particular like that of Ristori, that she was surrounded by a picked company of first class artists like Venetia, Harry Dombrowski and Paetsch. This will be the last night in New York of a brilliant season. Mr. Grau intends, we understand, to follow up his success in the management of Madame Seebach by introducing to the American public the present reigning favorite of the German stage, in comedy—Mlle. Raabe. After concluding her present New York engagement Madame Seebach will make another provincial tour, appearing, under Mr. Grau's management, at Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Springfield, Providence, Worcester and New Haven.

AN AMERICAN ACTRESS IN LONDON.

The London *Sunday Times*, Feb. 19, says:—

Ten years ago a bright, piquant and sprightly actress appeared at Drury Lane theatre, and obtained a great success. Subsequently she played at other houses with increasing effect, and in the end she obtained a great popularity. She returned to America, and we have since heard of her from time to time performing in various cities of that vast Continent. On Monday evening Miss Julia Daly, so is the actress named, reappeared in England, and played at the Adelphi theatre. The part chosen by her was that of the heroine in "Our Female American Cousin." Little enough merit is possessed by the piece, and the whole skill of the actress is requisite to galvanize it into life. So effective is, however, the picture of American manners given by the actress, so bright, quaint and hilarious is her general performance, that the audience listened to her with delight, and the entire representation was a decided success. We are glad to welcome Miss Daly to our boards, and have no doubt of the favor with which she will be received.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The Nation Asked to Hunt Down the Suspected Man.

Judge Dowling on the Present State of the Case—He Compliments the Detectives of this City on Their Fidelity and Indefatigable Efforts in the Nathan Case—The Alleged Murderer Tracked and His Disguises Known—He is Aided by the Police of Other States—A Few Hints About the Way a Murder Case is Worked Up—Judge Dowling Never to Rest Until He Sees the Murderer in the Tombs.

At last it would seem that the curtain may rise upon the last scene in the bloody tragedy of the Nathan murder. The information published in yesterday's HERALD leads to this conclusion, though it is to be regretted that the murderer is still at large and may yet defeat the ends of justice. How long a time may yet elapse before even the accused shall be brought to trial now depends on the effect the large reward offered for his apprehension shall have upon those who have been so long aiding him in

BAFFLING THE DETECTIVES.

That the police of this city have worked energetically and well from the very day the deed was done to the present time there is now sufficient evidence to feel assured of, and perhaps some little atonement is due to the detectives of the city for the rough handling they have experienced from some of the newspapers, while, as it now appears, they were straining every nerve silently to do the work that belonged to their office, and this without the power, from the nature of that work, to rebut any imputations that might be cast upon them. Yet it must be remembered that

THE MURDERER OF MR. NATHAN

is still not in custody, and it seems a strange admission to be compelled to make, that though the murderer is known to the police yet the police are unable to arrest him. So strange appeared this view of Superintendent Kelso's circular that a HERALD reporter called upon Judge Dowling yesterday afternoon for the purpose of an interview, that there might be some light thrown upon the case as it now stands. Eight months' persevering efforts to arrest a well known thief, and that thief

HUNTED DOWN

by the best detectives of the United States, ought to be attended with success. But it is true that not in every case were the plans of the New York detectives aided by the police of other cities in the States, and in very many cases it is known that the supposed murderer was even helped to escape by local police officers. The sensational allegations made against the several persons who, without substantial evidence of any guilt, were arraigned before the police courts for preliminary examinations, had also much to do in thwarting the efforts of the authorities. The case as it now stands is simply this—that the police know who murdered Mr. Nathan; that they admit having failed to be able to capture him, and that under these circumstances they tell the entire people of the country what sort of a looking fellow he is and offer

A LARGE REWARD

to any person who will arrest him. As has been said, this seems to be a very extraordinary state of affairs. Yet the entire police force of this city is blameless of any want of energy, judgment or tact in this case, and Judge Dowling and Superintendent Kelso are satisfied with their part in the duty that devolved upon the one and was voluntarily assumed by the other. It will be seen that not for even an hour have the detectives been slumbering in hunting down the horrible wretch who did the deed. Many days during the past eight months of agonizing excitement have been passed by the two gentlemen above named, and by Judge Cardozo, brother-in-law of Mr. Nathan, who took an active part in the case as intelligence was received of the probable capture of the murderer, only to be followed by as certain information that the adroit villain had again

FOILED HIS PURSUERS.

The HERALD reporter found Judge Dowling in the vicinity of the Tombs Police Court, and after being ushered by the Judge into a private office in the Egyptian pile the following conversation took place:—

"Judge, the deep interest that Superintendent Kelso's circular has revived among all classes in the community

IN REFERENCE TO THE NATHAN MURDER

is sufficient reason for seeking some information as to the causes which have led to the publication of that document. Would you state the reason this course is now being pursued by the police?"

"Well, we have brought this case to that point, and have deemed the issuing of that circular the best plan that could now be adopted."

"Would you state what it is that has immediately caused the Superintendent to issue the circular?"

"To tell you that would be to tell you facts which must necessarily be kept secret. Everything that has helped to bring about

THE CIRCULAR

will become evidence after this man Forrester has been arrested. You will therefore readily understand the reason which compels me to decline saying anything on that subject."

"How soon after the murder was this man suspected?"

"A few weeks after the murder."

"Then Superintendent Jourdan must have been on his track?"

"The late Superintendent had the plans which succeeded in fastening the crime on Forrester. For the first few weeks after the murder we were all gathering up the various reports which were made from all quarters; throwing aside this,

MARKING SOME THINGS AS CERTAIN

and others as doubtful. After careful scrutiny of the entire mass of facts before us we concluded that Forrester was the man who murdered Mr. Nathan."

"Then neither the late Superintendent nor yourself had any suspicion of any member of Mr. Nathan's family?"

"None whatever. But when the rumors were circulated we considered carefully everything that was said, and found the charges utterly without foundation."

"What steps were taken by the police at the outset?"

"The late Superintendent, Superintendent Kelso, then chief of the detective squad, and myself invited the co-operation of all the detectives at headquarters and of all the special officers all over the city. Further, we asked the assistance of the police of all the large cities, and promised that the rewards that had been offered would be given entirely to those officers who would secure the murderer."

"Did the police outside of New York render much assistance?"

"In a few instances they did; but generally they were utterly indifferent, and in only too many instances there is sufficient reason to believe that

THEY AIDED FORRESTER

in evading our detectives."

"I presume during so long a time as eight months your officers must have been on some occasions pretty nearly up with the murderer?"

"Yes, yes. They were often very near him, but somehow or other he used to foil them. There was no depending on the detectives in most places outside of this city. We knew where he was, time after time, and even the very disguises he assumed. For instance we had him once

NEARLY WITHIN OUR GRASP

while he was working as a boatman on a Mississippi steamboat."

"Then your city detectives must have been constantly on the chase?"

"From the day of the murder to this hour no human beings could work harder, more zealously, more perseveringly than the detectives of this city, including the late Superintendent, while he lived, and Superintendent Kelso. Every man of them made the case his own and worked accordingly, but always under orders from Kelso and myself."

"The entire detective squad was aware, then, of all the points as they became developed?"

"No. After a short time we arranged, and with the consent of all the squad, that only four of them should be placed in possession of the secrets. The others were called upon as occasion arose."

"Was it the New York detectives who always went in pursuit?"

"Invariable. Our agents telegraphed every particular of the fugitive's movements that came to their knowledge, and we then sent on a 'special' if we thought there was any chance. Several of our detectives have been frequently out at the same time."

"I suppose there must have been some feeling on the part of the detectives in consequence of the public opinion created by the murderer being still at large?"

"Yes; knowing what we know. It was often very annoying to see the newspapers almost accuse the police of neglecting the case."

"Your opinion, then, is that the police of this city have done their duty fully and well in this case?"

"I am certain the detective force of this city has accomplished a herculean task by this discovery and by the hunting down of the Nathan murderer. The murder has cost all of us

MANY A SLEEPLESS NIGHT,

and has been the one theme of conversation among the detectives up to the present hour. It killed poor Jourdan. I remember I was at Long Branch the morning of the murder, sitting in Judge Cardozo's room, when the news came to him of Mr. Nathan's death. The Judge did not know then that there was a murder. I heard of the murder from Senator Bradley late in the afternoon, and I said then what I saw afterward only too plainly, that there was one man in New York who was

SORRIEST OF ALL

for it, and that was Jourdan."

"Did that inquest held soon after the murder do any good?"

"None, whatever; and we saw that soon and had it concluded quickly."

"Who among the detectives outside of New York gave you any help?"

"Taggart, of Philadelphia; Smith, Pearson and West, of Baltimore; Eagan, of Colonel Whitley's force; Badger, Ezzard, Farrel and O'Neill, of New Orleans."

"Among your own detectives who were prominently serviceable?"

"Captain Irving, Detectives McCord, Eustace, Radford, Dusenbury, Farley, Bennett, Elder, McDougal, Clapp, Woodbridge, and, in fact, all the others. Colonel Whitley's men also rendered us considerable service."

"Did the authorities generally help you?"

"I think it right to tell you one act of Governor Hoffman's. He was sick in bed at the Clarendon the evening of the 25th of October, after the review which took place that day. I went up to him to get a requisition for the delivery up of Forrester,

IN CASE HE WERE ARRESTED

by another State, and the Governor went to Albany that night to make out the requisition. I may also add that we were in constant consultation with Judge Cardozo all through, and every secret known to us was submitted to him for his advice and judgment as to the course to be pursued."

"Were there many of these requisitions to which you have just alluded made out by the Governor?"

"Yes; very many. I myself issued the warrants for the arrest of the accused man repeatedly—the warrants and requisitions, as you know, being necessary, in order to get him into our hands."

"Do you think if this man Forrester were arrested he could be convicted of the crime?"

"Undoubtedly, I believe he could. From the evidence in my possession—evidence which I know would be brought to bear against him in its true, clear light—I issued my warrants for his arrest, and got the Governor to issue requisitions upon the Governors of other States, and I feel convinced that evidence is so strong and can be made so lucid that, were this man once in our hands, his

CONVICTION FOR MURDER

in the first degree would be a certainty. Forrester is one of the smartest of scoundrels, and he must have got great help from others, else he could never have evaded the hunt our officers gave him.

"Have you any doubts about his capture finally?"

"None whatever. Our men are resolved to have him, and

HAVE HIM THEY MUST.

I shall never rest content until I see him within the confines of the Tombs. The murder was a bloody one, and the murderer must explate his crime."

"How do you explain these statements which have been made

ABOUT THAT DOG?

There was a deal of talk about suspicious that a dog used in some burglary here in the city was that used in murdering Mr. Nathan. Did the police trace up that point?"

"Oh, yes; months ago. There was nothing in that at all. It occurred in this way:—Mr. Schenck's house was robbed by burglars here in the city, all about which burglary Superintendent Kelso was perfectly acquainted with. Colonel Hart, who was then staying at Saratoga, heard a rumor in Saratoga that Mr. Schenck's house had been robbed, and that a dog, the identical one used in killing Mr. Nathan, was used in effecting an entrance to the premises. All this he telegraphed from Saratoga to the authorities here and then went talking about the matter all round. The old saying says

RUMOR GREGOIT ECHO,

and before long Hart and Schenck and that dog all had a story in quite a variety of versions. But there was nothing in it. It did some harm, though, but it was only one thwarting circumstance of a thousand."

"I am sorry, Judge, you don't deem it prudent to tell me the story of the chase. It must be exceedingly interesting."

"I should like very much to do so. As you say it would be very interesting. Some less extraordinary incidents have occurred during the hunting down of the Nathan murderer. Were he only arrested I should like to gratify your request. I trust it will not be long before I may

REVEAL THESE SECRETS

to the public. I invite you to come and see me when the murderer is arrested."

The interview here closed. While the Judge was answering the questions put to him he was at times most excitable. The name of the Nathan murderer seemed to exercise